The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

How the Ronin and Racketeers Have Discredited the "Holy War"

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT DEALING WITH WAR ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE YOUTHS IS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE

Americans Unlikely to Lend Any Money

Chinese; Japanese Forces Prepare for Huge Battle Along Lunghai Railway

Japanese Government to Be Given Wide Powers for National Mobilization

Removal of Goods "Racket" and Other Activities Which Discredit Japan's "Holy War"

American Consular Official Slapped by Japanese in Nanking

Japan Raises Taxes to Meet Financial Strain; But Determined to Carry on Hostilities

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

Li Tsung-jen Inspects Shantung Front

Japan Plans Ambitious Public Utilities Program for Shanghai

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1938 VOLUME 83, NUMBER 10

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

(In Shanghai)

FORTY CENTS ELSEWHERE

For Fast and Efficient Radio Telegraph Service to all Parts of the World Send

RADIOGRAMS

"Via RCA"

RADIO IS THE QUICKEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR ALL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT RATE REDUCTIONS AND INAUGURATED NEW CLASSES OF SERVICE TO MANY COUNTRIES. . . .

In CHINA file your messages "RCA"

(R.C.A. Communications, Inc.)

R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

(A Radio Corporation of America Service)

HEAD OFFICE FOR CHINA:— TEL. NO.
201-202 Sassoon House, Shanghai 19251

AGENCIES:—

Tientsin:	65 Consular Road	Tel.: 31430
Hankow:	San Peh Building	Tel.: 21774
Hongkong:	Dina House	Tel.: 30692

YOU'RE TIRED-CROSS AND HEADACHEY?

PERHAPS IT'S THE LIGHT, DULL AND BADLY PLACED

BETTER LIGHT will give you BETTER SIGHT

IMPROVED DISPOSITION AND A HAPPIER LIFE

See Us About Your Lighting Problems

Shanghai Power Company

In the United States Court for China

In re.	Cause No. 4288
ESTATE of GLADYS SMITH Deceased	Special Proceedings No. 2167
	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GLADYS SMITH, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 15, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

J. B. Davies
Administrator
Ad Colligendum
208 Hamilton House
Shanghai, China.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 83 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, February 5, 1938 | Number 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; FRANK GAPP, Assistant and Financial Editor; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Americans Unlikely to Lend Any Money..... 255
Removal of Goods "Racket" and Other Activities Which Discredit Japan's "Holy War"..... 256

Special Articles

American Consular Official Slapped by Japanese in Nanking 262
Li Tsung-jen Inspects Shantung Front 264
Chinese; Japanese Force Prepare for Huge Battle Along Lunghai Railway..... 266
Japan Raises Taxes to Meet Financial Strain; But Determined to Carry on Hostilities..... 268
Japan Government to Be Given Wide Powers for National Mobilization 270
Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War ... 272
Japan Plans Ambitious Public Utilities Program for Shanghai 276
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 277
Who's Who in China 278
Men and Events 280

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICANS UNLIKELY TO LEND ANY MONEY

CHINESE businessmen and educators in Shanghai cabled President Roosevelt this week urging him to use his influence to prevent American financiers and industrialists from lending money to Japan for use in connection with the war. The Chinese became alarmed because a number of prominent Japanese bankers and businessmen sent here by the Japanese Army had told the Chinese that the Japanese intended to obtain the money for carrying out their grandiose schemes from bankers and industrialists in the United States.

Several days ago one of the press associations cabled a report from New York stating that a holding company recently formed by the Japanese in Manchukuo, was negotiating for a loan of U. S. $50,000,000. The Japanese company stated it desired the money for purchasing machinery for the development of heavy industries in the puppet state. The American machinery houses were interested in the proposal—at first—but their interest waned when it became known that the Americans were expected to supply not only the machinery, but also the money with which to finance the deal. The Americans also had heard considerable about disturbed conditions and the possibility of an international war starting on the Manchukuo-Siberian border. The deal didn't go through!

But that didn't discourage the Japanese industrialists and concessionaires who are now being escorted over the Chinese landscape by Japanese military officers carrying maps and charts in their hands. Here's a great opportunity for a new railway! And there's a fine chance for big profits from the development of a new coal mine! And here's a Chinese factory which could be taken over, enlarged and developed into a great industry—under Japanese management—of course!

That, in effect is what the Japanese military officers have been telling the Japanese indus-

trialists: "Look, we have captured all this fine territory and here's your opportunity to make a clean-up." The Japanese industrialists responded and Shanghai hotels and lodging houses are filled with them. Tokyo politicians, anxious to make a showing for political effect in the Diet, have already announced that innumerable concessions have been granted to Japanese concerns to "take over" enterprises in China ranging from bus lines to power plants and including in between about everything from grocery stores to ice cream stands.

Some of the Japanese promoters succeeded, after some difficulty, in meeting some of the Chinese businessmen who are still in Shanghai. The Chinese were told of the great opportunities for profit which would quickly follow "cooperation," a cardinal point in the Japanese program. And, we are violating no confidences when we state that the Japanese proposals were accompanied by a threat that if the Chinese didn't wish to cooperate, the Japanese intended to go ahead anyway.

It was at this point that the Chinese businessmen, long experienced in dealings with foreign buccaneers on this coast, brought up the all-important subject of MONEY. Did the Japanese promoters have the large sums of free capital available which they mentioned so glibly in their statements about the opportunities to be derived from "cooperation."

The Japanese had their answer ready, "We intend to borrow the money in the United States!"

Removal of Goods "Racket" and Other Activities Which Discredit Japan's "Holy War"

THE Japanese naval authorities, without previous warning, announced on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 22, that all permits for the transportation of merchandise from Hongkew and Yangtszepoo to the section of the Settlement south of Soochow Creek, had been suspended for a period of two days. The order went into effect on the following morning, Sunday Jan. 23.

This notice, which appeared in all the newspapers on Sunday morning, created a tremendous commotion because it interfered with a new industry, popularly designated as the "removal of goods racket." It's about the only business in Shanghai which is still profitable, and being profitable it has provided employment for a considerable number of foreigners, including many Russians. The Russians have profited because of the Japanese restriction on admission of Chinese to the Hongkew, Yangtszepoo, Pootung, Nantao and other areas now occupied by Japanese troops. The providing of work for indigent Russians has been the only bright spot in a situation—incidental to the Japanese occupation—which has been generally discouraging to those interested in the welfare of this city and its vast native population now in a condition of general helplessness.

But to get on with the story, the Japanese announced through *Domei* that the sudden ban on "removal of goods" had been necessary because of irregularities which had developed in "transfers of ownership and transportation of merchandise." In explanation it was stated that ownership rights on goods stored in Hongkew and Yangtszepoo had been transferred from Chinese to "third party nationals," and there even had been cases where persons had claimed ownership of goods to which they had no right. Also, it appeared that certain "undesirable elements and 'fixers'" had become involved in the business in such a manner as to "cause the dissemination of rumors reflecting on the honesty and integrity of the Japanese Navy."

To put a stop to the abuses in future any foreigner wishing to transfer goods "south of the creek" must apply to the Japanese Consulate-General for permission, "presenting papers showing name, quantity, location and ownership of such goods . . . only those who have obtained permission may remove their goods."

Strangely, none of the *Domei* reports on the subject made any direct mention of the Japanese Army's connection with the foregoing orders, although the first line of Paragraph 1, Page 5 referred to the Japanese "military authorities," which would, of course, include both Army and Navy.

The "removal of goods racket" is a new industry which has sprung up at Shanghai (and also possibly at Tientsin) since the beginning of Japanese occupation of Chinese territory. Briefly, most of Shanghai's godowns (warehouses) and manufacturing establishments were located in the Hongkew, Yangtszepoo, Pootung and Nantao sections of the city or in the innumerable towns and villages of the Yangtsze delta area which is tributary to Shanghai. These godowns and factories contained tens of millions of dollars worth of merchandise and machinery. Merchandise consisted of raw products and manufactured articles embracing about everything which China buys and sells in the world's markets. Most of these materials were the property of Chinese, but foreigners had a deep interest in them through loans advanced, insurance, sales and purchase contracts or to commercial relations extending over long periods of years. For example an American company had sold a Chinese a large quantity of leaf tobacco, upon which only part payment had been received. The tobacco was

CHINESE HOME BECOMES WAR HEADQUARTERS AT HANGCHOW

Japanese staff headquarters at Hangchow—Army officers at work in the home of a once-wealthy Chinese family in Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province. The picture, issued from Japanese military headquarters, contained the inscription, "Surrounded by rare old scrolls, these Japanese Army officers work by candlelight in an office which was once the hall of the home of a wealthy Chinese merchant."

stored in a warehouse in Yangtszepoo. Another case: A Chinese dealer had sold to a British firm a large cargo of medical herbs, upon which part payment had been made and the goods was stored in Hongkew awaiting shipment abroad. Or a Chinese manufacturer had purchased machinery from a German firm, which was being paid for in installments over a period of years. In all cases foreign firms held insurance policies and mortgages on the merchandise or machinery.

The war came on so suddenly that few were able to remove more than personal belongings. For many weeks these sections of the city were either battle fields or military zones and owners could not visit their properties. Even after the evacuation of the Chinese troops, the Japanese refused to permit Chinese to visit their establishments in occupied areas. Foreigners were permitted to visit their properties but at first were restricted in their activities; later the foreigners were permitted to remove their properties from the occupied zones. In only one case, that of a foreign cigarette factory in Pootung, has any firm been permitted to resume operation of its factory. In innumerable instances factories and godowns have been broken into and looted and in many cases the premises have been burned. The result has been that anyone with movable property in Japanese-occupied areas has desired to have it transported into the section "south of the creek" as quickly as possible and usually the owner has been willing to pay liberally to have the job done because of the fear of having the property looted or burned.

At this point there entered the scene a new type of Japanese heretofore unknown on this coast. He claimed to be a broker "enjoying close relations with the commanders of the military establishment." In other words these Japanese brokers claimed to be able to obtain from particular military commanders, the necessary permits for removal of goods, machinery or other materials

from occupied zones. But it required considerable money, which the owner of the merchandise, usually, was quite willing to advance in order to obtain a permit to remove his property from areas where it was likely to be destroyed. Since Chinese were unable to enter the Japanese military lines, foreigners thus enjoyed a monopoly of the profitable business of transporting merchandise from Japanese military zones into the section of the International Settlement "south of the creek," or into the French Concession. And lucky indeed was the foreign firm that was able to obtain the cooperation of a Japanese ronin, reservist or plain racketeer, who had access to some Japanese military commander who could be induced to sign on the dotted line. The Japanese apparently have apportioned occupied territory to various military commanders who have the sole right of signing orders for the removal of merchandise from those particular areas. Thus a Japanese broker, who happened to have close relations with a particular military commander who controls a district wherein is located a number of factories or godowns, in in a position to acquire considerable wealth quickly. In the event that a Chinese proprietor is somewhat niggardly in his offer, there may be a "mysterious" fire or looting incident.

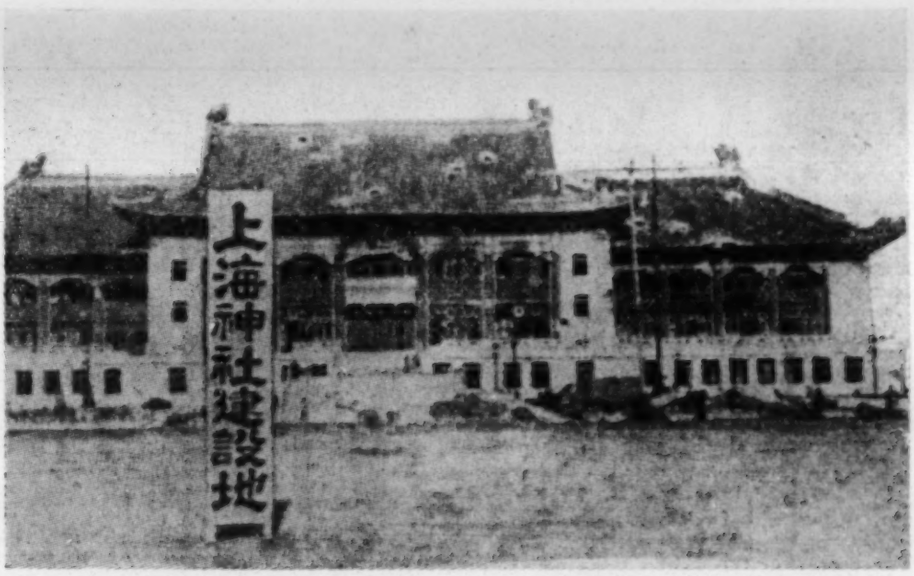
There have been several cases of Chinese proprietors of manufacturing establishments located in towns a few miles from Shanghai, who have paid as much as $50,000 in fees to these Japanese ronin-brokers, in order to obtain permits from some Japanese military commander for the removal of goods. And, it should be explained, this covers the cost of the removal permit only. After that, there is the cost of actual transportation which is heavy because it must be done by foreigners, usually white Russians.

Several columns could be filled with reports of experiences of foreigners and Chinese in the removal or attempted removal of merchandise or machinery from Japanese occupied zones. Since the Japanese naval authorities have admitted the existence of the racketeering and are trying to eliminate the abuse, it would be interesting to know whether the higher Japanese commanders in the Army are aware of the fact that Japanese brokers are accepting large sums of money from owners of merchandise who have been told (by the broker) that the money is being split with the military commanders who sign the orders for release of the merchandise.

So much for the big racketeers, many of whom occupy expensive suites in leading downtown hotels. Many have amassed vast fortunes since the Imperial Japanese Army landed on these shores and occupied these previously rich Chinese districts.

But the story is not complete without reference to another type whose activities cannot be dignified even by the use of the word "racketeer." On Jan. 27 the official *Domei* (local) service contained a report that Japanese Military, Naval and Diplomatic authorities had issued an "appeal" to their co-nationals here "to take no action that would besmirch the good name of Japan and her armed forces." The text of the "appeal" was not given, but it "recounted various crimes committed by Japanese civilians, masquerading as military or civilian officials, or even as newspapermen and emphasized that these offenses tended to defeat the objectives of Japan's national policy in China . . . . . by arousing the enmity of the Chinese." In conclusion the notification threatened to punish "without mercy," any Japanese involved in "illegal action tending to contravene . . . . . the goal or policy of the Japanese Army . . . . . " A few days prior to the publication of this notice, the Japanese were reported to have issued orders forbidding their civilians from wearing uniforms resembling the uniforms of the Army. This was done because of the activities of a bunch of gangsters claiming to be attached to the Japanese

JAPANESE SHRINE FOR THE CIVIC CENTER



Reproduced from the Osaka Mainichi

The Japanese signboard erected directly in front of the Mayor's Office at the Chinese Civic Center marks the location selected by the Japanese military authorities where they are planning to erect a shrine to Japanese soldiers killed in the war.

army stationed in Sungkiang and Hangchow who had come to Shanghai and created disturbances in local cafes and cabarets. Plentifully supplied with funds allegedly obtained from the sale of loot, and wearing uniforms similar to the Army, these gangsters had caused such disturbances that proprietors of cafes were compelled to close their establishments in order to avoid incidents.

It is this type of gangster—hangers-on of the Army—who is responsible for the systematic looting of Chinese and foreign properties located in territories now under the control of the Imperial Army. The published reports of murders, lootings and rapings for which uncontrolled soldiers of the Imperial Army were responsible in such places as Nanking, Soochow, Hangchow and Wuhu, have been repeated in hundreds of villages and towns by gangs of so-called ronin who have literally "cleaned out" this section of China of everything of value which the unfortunate Chinese people were unable to carry with them when they fled en masse to points of safety in the interior of the country.

The *Shanghai Evening Post* (Jan. 25) and the *North-China Daily News* (Jan. 31) contained accounts of the wholesale theft of metal or "scrap-iron" from the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts which is being shipped to Japan by supposedly reputable firms. According to the report in the British paper the scrap iron is being collected by coolies claiming to be employed by the Japanese Residents Association, but when a reporter for the paper attempted to photograph one of the dumps where the iron is being collected, he was attacked by Japanese "ronin" who were wearing semi-military uniforms. According to the *Evening Post* the Japanese removal of metal from the areas controlled by the Japanese military forces began with the removal of sheet-iron from Chinese retail and wholesale iron shops along North Soochow Road. Later the Japanese iron collectors extended their activities to Chinese factories where the machinery stocks were completely looted, including factories which had been burned. Later the metal collectors began entering private homes or ruins of residences which had been burned and all pieces of metal, even hinges and locks of doors were taken out. The article claimed that the machinery and other metals had been removed from some 1,000 Chinese factories large and small, one of the largest being the Nanyang Brothers cigarette plant on Yangtszepoo Road which was struck by a shell and burned early in the war. There was published a letter from a foreign resident of Hongkew who stated he had observed Japanese soldiers removing brass bedsteads, marble-topped wash-stands, chairs and other articles from foreign residences and daily he had observed long lines of carts pulled by Chinese coolies bearing loads of iron looted from foreign and Chinese premises being transported to dumps for ultimate shipment to Japan.

The removal of machinery and other metals from manufacturing establishments in Hongkew, Yangtszepoo, Wayside, Chapei and Nantao has been so extensive that few of these factories will be able to resume operations without almost complete replacements. It was stated, however, that in some sections, particularly Nantao, the Chinese managed to remove a considerable portion of their machinery into the foreign concessions prior to the Japanese occupation.

The amount of iron and other metals which the Japanese have removed from foreign and Chinese premises can only be estimated, but was thought to greatly exceed the figure, 80,000 tons, published in the Tokyo Asahi. Foreign merchants familiar with the metal trades claim that the scrap-iron which the Japanese have removed from the city or are in process of removing, probably exceeds 100,000 tons. In none of the accounts of this wholesale pillage of metals which have appeared in the Japanese newspapers, has there been the slightest indication of a realization on the part of the Japanese that it is nothing more nor less than thievery on a grand scale. When the subject has been brought up at press conferences here the Japanese spokesmen have either demanded "further information" or have retorted, "Are you prepared to produce witnesses of such looting?" An attempt of a representative of the *N. C. D. N.* (V. F. Meisling) to photograph one of the scrap-metal dumps resulted in the seizure of his camera by Japanese ronin and the removal of the films! Later, following publication of Mr. Meisling's disclosures, the Japanese retaliated by withdrawing his press and photographic passes.

Before leaving the subject much could be said about the even more sinister plans of the Japanese to seize all public utilities and industries in the Shanghai district, including enterprises owned by foreigners. According to reports published in *The China Press* (Jan. 27 and 29) Shanghai hotels are filled with Japanese adventurers who have been encouraged to come to Shanghai for the purpose of "cashing-in" on the military occupation of this district. Among the industries listed for seizure, according to the reports, were the Shanghai Power Company (located in Yangtszepoo), owned by American interests, and the airdromes and air-lines of the China National Aviation Corporation, most of which is owned by Pan-American Airways or its affiliates. The offices of the Chinese Government Radio Corporation, much of which was owned by the Radio Corporation of America, have already been seized, while the extensive mechanical installation, located at Chenju, about 10 miles outside of the International Settlement, was bombed and destroyed early in the war. The report in *The China Press*

stated that the Japanese planned to seize and operate all railways, power plants, bus services, waterworks, telephones and telegraphs, steamship services, including the operation of launches on canals and inland waterways.

The official *Domei* service recently published a report stating that the Japanese Government contemplated the organization of a number of special semi-official concerns which will be granted monopolies by the Japanese Army for the purpose of "participating in the economic rehabilitation of Shanghai." According to a statement by Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, in the course of an address in the Diet, these semi-official concerns will be charged with the task of carrying out "Sino-Japanese economic cooperation." In addition to this report, the British *Reuter* service reported that the Japanese were organizing a so-called "Central China Electric Company" which will control and operate all existing power companies in the triangular district embraced by Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow, and that this organization will later be merged with the already organized North China Electric Power and Development Corporation, which is to perform a similar function in the northern Chinese provinces. A Japanese organization known as Hsin-Chung-Kungssu, stated to be a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway, has already opened bus lines between Shanghai and various cities within a radius of 50 miles, operating over lines previously controlled by Chinese companies. It was also stated that the South Manchuria Railway had sent a technical staff here for the purpose of taking over the management of all railways in the Shanghai district and ultimately the operation of all of the lines between Shanghai and Tientsin, including the Lunghai and Shantung lines. Another concern interested in shipping, the Nishin Steamship Company, had been granted the right to operate steamers along the coast and lower Yangtsze, monopolizing services previously operated by Chinese and British shipping companies. Launch services previously operated by the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai on the Wangpoo are also to be operated by Japanese interests. A report from the Shanghai correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi* stated that Shanghai hotels and lodging houses were so filled with these agents of Japanese companies, "looking for opportunities" that there was talk of purchasing the New Asia Hotel on North Szechuen Road in order to provide a headquarters for the directors of "new enterprises." As a matter of fact the New Asia Hotel, (500 rooms) which belongs to a Cantonese syndicate, has been occupied by the Japanese and has been flying a Japanese flag since the beginning of the war and recently it was announced that the military authorities had placed an Italian in charge of the building.

A great deal also could be written about Japanese smuggling activities in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo areas which are serving as bases for the illicit entry of merchandise without payment of Chinese customs duties, similar to the Army's use of the East Hopei Autonomous district in North China last year. The official *Domei* service (Jan. 20) boasted of the enterprise of the Tokyo Leaf-Tobacco Manufacturing Company (branch of the Government monopoly) which had brought into Shanghai large quantities of cigarettes which were being sold at "drastically slashed prices." The report stated that the Korean Tobacco Monopoly (also a branch of the Japanese Government Monopoly) was likewise planning to "introduce" its brands of cigarettes to the Hongkew market. Of course these branches of the official tobacco monopoly can sell cigarettes at prices far below those charged by the foreign and Chinese companies here—because the Japanese cigarettes are smuggled in without payment of the Chinese tariff and other taxes. In the meantime *Domei* states that cigarette prices in Japan are being raised in order to increase national revenue to help pay for the war.

⁂

At many points up and down the China coast, particularly in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien provinces, one finds monuments which have been erected in honor of local military commanders or provincial rulers of previous decades who have been successful in defeating pirates who had ravaged the coast and in some cases seized cities and held them for heavy ransoms. There is a monument of this character standing on a hill near the town of Nantungchow, about 80 miles up the Yangtsze from Shanghai. The inscription on the Nantungchow monument states that it was erected in honor of a heroic Chinese commander who defeated a gang of pirates which had operated in the Lower Yangtsze for many years. The pirate gang was composed of Japanese. Most of the other monuments of similar character that one finds up and down the coast also commemorate victories over Japanese piratical gangs. One is reminded of the similarity of the present Japanese invasion of the China coast! Despite all of the propaganda about the "holy war," "pan-asianism," "economic cooperation," "anti-communism" the evidence is increasing that Japan's present expedition is not a war in the accepted "undeclared" sense of the word, but only another pillaging and piratical expedition organized on a somewhat grander scale than previous adventures of this character. If the Japanese had any idea of correcting long-standing abuses in the relations of the two nations or assisting the Chinese people to improve their political and economic status in the world as an independent nation, it is obvious that the Japanese Government would not permit its soldiery and citizens to engage in the orgies or murder, raping,

looting and incendiarism which have characterized this Japanese invasion of the China coast. These activities are not the normal manifestations of a nation of the 20th century imbued with altruistic and humanitarian ideals of helpfulness toward a weaker neighboring people. They are the actions of a nation still steeped in the traditions and barbaric conceptions of nationalistic aggrandisement as typified in European colonial policies of a byegone age.

The Japanese have always boasted of their knowledge of Chinese history—in fact their present belief in the Divine Origin of the Emperor is an adaptation of the political theories of the Chou kings (1100 to 300 B. C.) who succeeded the Shang dynasty. The Chou kings regarded their wars against the Shang emperor as "Decreed by Heaven," and their attempt to conquer the then Asiatic world as the carrying out of a Divine Command. But while the Japanese have borrowed the terminology, they have seemingly failed to comprehend the political philosophy which the Chinese developed to a high degree even in the Shang dynasty (1750 to 1100 B. C.)—that military conquest always fails where it is impossible to enlist the loyalty and cooperation of the population. World experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to rule a hostile people permanently by means of military garrisons, yet the Japanese are following that method of procedure exactly by planning to break the country up into small principalities to be ruled by Japanese armies. Although the Japanese have, through long preparation, demonstrated their military superiority over the Chinese armies, the Japanese have been unable to prevent their victories from degenerating into looting raids comparable to the actions of the barberous tribes of the North and Northwest which used to harass the Chinese Empire. Chinese civilization and political philosophy has survived because of the widespread belief among the Chinese people, that rulers were appointed by Heaven to bring about the welfare of mankind and the promotion of the public good. While the Japanese have had much to say about the holy nature of their campaign, the actions of their uncontrolled soldiery and ronin adventurers have created the impression that the whole enterprise is nothing more nor less than the machinations of the devil.

European political control as exemplified in colonial administrations in Oriental lands persisted because European colonial administrators learned to apply, in limited measure we admit, the political philosophies of the early Chinese sages. Thus they ceased to be regarded as bands of uncouth barbarian adventurers intent upon destroying Chinese civilization and culture and in time ceased to be regarded as hateful tyrants intent only upon gorging themselves on the spoils of war and the sweat of the enslaved population. But the Japanese failure to comprehend the inwardness of Chinese civilization was matched only by their equal inability to understand the reasons for the persistence of European colonial administrations on the Asiatic coast. The result has been the inevitable degeneration of Japan's "holy war" into a sordid pillaging expedition not greatly differing, except in extent, from the activities of piratical gangs which harassed the China coast in earlier days.

Great Britain, United States Protest Japanese Cable Censorship

Japanese censorship of commercial telegrams and cables, started Jan. 28, brought forth two protests, one from Mr. Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, and the other, from the American Consulate-General.

At the Japanese press conference on the same day the embassy spokesman admitted that he had learned that an American protest had been received. The filing of the British protest was confirmed at the British Consulate-General. It was also confirmed that the British Consul-General filed protests against the censorship of messages filed by Mr. H. J. Timperley, China correspondent for the Manchester Guardian.

Although the matter of commercial cable censorship was generally discussed by local business concerns, no definite action in the way of complaints was forthcoming from these quarters immediately after censorship had begun.

The American Chamber of Commerce, pressed with other matters in making preparations for its annual meeting, gave only passing attention to the matter since no complaints from members had been lodged. A spokesman of the chamber pointed out that since the censorship had been in force only one day, it was yet too early to predict what would happen.

All messages, commercial or press have been passing through the Japanese censorship office since its establishment and as far as the use of standard codes or plain language are concerned, the Nipponese have been in a position to exercise commercial cable censorship for quite some time.

It was also learned that the cable companies first became aware of censorship when it was announced by the Japanese at the press conference Thursday.

Under the regulations announced by the censors, the Japanese must be informed of the code to be used and if it is a private code, messages filed must bear a consular chop. Such messages will be accepted only from firms endorsed in writing by their respective consulates as bona-fide concerns. Concerns or persons caught practising abuses will be subject to having their filing privileges taken away.

The regulations for coded, commercial messages announced Jan. 26 read:

"Effective immediately all coded messages, with the exception of official dispatches, will not be accepted. However, general commercial telegrams certified to be bona fide commercial telegrams by the consular official having jurisdiction over the sender of the telegram and in a code submitted to the censors at the time of filing, or previously, will be accepted. Should, however, such commercial dispatches be found to have been filed in bad faith, their transmission will be refused. Subsequent telegrams from the same sender will also be refused transmission."

British Protest on Two Grounds

The British protest against the Japanese censorship of news and commercial messages was based on two grounds: it wrs not justified on the claim of military necessity or the maintenance of order and good Government in the Shanghai area. Nothing was said in the British protest about the illegality of the Japanese action in stationing censors in the offices of foreign-owned cable offices without the the consent of the home governments of the companies concerned, hence the impression prevailed that this basis of protest was being held in reserve in the event the Japanese did not respond to the original protest.

The *North-China Daily News*, which had originally condoned the Japanese censorship on the ground that the foreigners had accepted the preceding Chinese censorship hence were barred from objecting to the Japanese action, changed its attitude on this point and declared editorially (Jan. 31) that the legality of Japan's action was not admitted.

American Consular Official Slapped by Japanese in Nanking

John M. Allison, Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Nanking was slapped in the face Jan. 26 by a Japanese sentry in the former Chinese capital while he was on Chinese property, a Nipponese report revealed two days after the incident occurred.

The Japanese version of the affair states that, at the time of the slapping, Mr. Allison was on premises occupied by Japanese troops in Nanking and that he was "slapped" when he allegedly failed to leave the place "after being repeatedly asked to do so." Another American, whose name was not revealed immediately who was with Mr. Allison at the time, also was hit by the sentry.

A Japanese military spokesman, who reported the affair also stated that the commander of the Japanese unit to which the sentry belonged, through a staff officer, had apologized to Mr. Allison for the attack.

Mr. Allison, the spokesman said, proceeded to a house occupied by the troops in company with Japanese gendarmes to conduct an investigation. The house, he continued, was Chinese property. Mr. Allison was allegedly asked to leave the grounds several times but refused.

Allison Files Protest

Immediately after the incident, according to the Japanese reports, Mr. Allison filed a protest with the Japanese consulate-general at Nanking. An investigation was conducted after which the commandant of the Japanese unit involved sent a staff officer to the American official to apologize for the slapping.

"The case arose from the bold attitude adopted by Mr. Allison, who sought to deal with Japanese soldiers as a policeman would treat a law-breaker," the Japanese military spokesman declared. "It must also be attributed to Mr. Allison's attitude characterized by his outspoken criticism of the Japanese army, a practice which he engages in, his official status notwithstanding.

"The incident, however, was most regrettable and steps have been taken by the Japanese authorities to prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate affairs," the spokesman continued. "In view of the character of the incident, a local solution will be sought."

Foreigners proceeding into Japanese occupied territory, the officer continued, should fully take into account the stipulations of Japanese military regulations. The use of interpreters also was suggested by the spokesman.

"The army hopes that by the adoption of such precautions and better co-operation between the Japanese forces and third-party nationals, unfortunate incidents of this character will not arise," the spokesman concluded.

Washington Protests Vigorously to Tokyo

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hall, Jan. 28 directed the American Ambassador in Tokyo, Mr. Joseph Grew, to lodge a "vigorous" protest with the Japanese Government against the assault on Mr. Allison by a Japanese sentry in Nanking.

The State Department also made public Mr. Allison's reports in which the American Consular official stated he had been slapped by a Japanese sentry while investigating a Chinese woman's charge that Japanese soldiers had raped her three times after kidnapping her from Nanking University, an American owned institution.

The report was released without official comment, but State Department officials, commenting on general American-Japanese relations, said they were growing more strained daily. Japan, particularly the Japanese press, it was pointed out, has adopted a "whistling in the dark" policy which appears to take American friendship for granted regardless of Japanese violation of American rights in China. Japan's attitude that the recents incidents have been settled without endangering Japanese-American friendship has been mistaken, it was said.

State Department Asserts Incident Unjustified

An entirely different picture of the affair was made public when the American State Department released a report of the incident at Washington on January 28, which was available in Shanghai two days later. The statement asserts:

Before the Japanese military forces took the city of Nanking all American nationals who could be induced to do so, including the staff of the American Embassy, withdrew from that city. Eighteen American nationals, most of them missionaries, doctors, nurses or teachers, elected to remain there.

The American Embassy premises were left in charge of Chinese custodians and watchmen and were appropriately posted with notices and identifications showing that they were American official premises. Other American properties in the city were similarly equipped with appropriate identifications of their American ownership or interest.

The Japanese military forces occupied the city on December 13, 1937.

Thereafter on December 28, the hostilities at that point having been terminated, Mr. John M. Allison, Third Secretary of the Embassy, was sent officially to Nanking to reopen the Embassy and survey the condition and circumstances of American nationals and American property in that city as well as to perform the usual services of the Embassy in safeguarding rights and interests of American nationals.

Mr. Allison had been busily engaged in the faithful carrying out of his mission; he had been in close contact with those American nationals who remained in Nanking; he had made records of and reports of the condition of the Embassy, the property of Embassy personnel, the circumstances in which American nationals are living and the condition of American properties. There have been reported to him and reported to the Department by him a considerable number of cases of disregard of American rights and interests including among other things destruction of American property and invasion of American premises. He has, among other appropriate activities, been making efforts to obtain, verify and report the facts in regard to these matters.

Although Mr. Allison has been working under difficulties, his staff consisting of but one other officer and one clerk, in a very large city where the conditions are those of recent extreme violence; and although he has encountered many obstacles to the successful carrying out of investigations which it is his function to make, there has at no time been in any of the many reports which the Department has been receiving from China any indication that Mr. Allison has at any time been lacking in judgment or acted with indiscretion; it has received several reports indicating that he has had the confidence and the co-operation of his Japanese official associates.

Mr. Allison has lived in Japan and speaks Japanese.

Among other cases Mr. Allison has been investigating a report that late on the night of January 24, armed Japanese soldiers forced their way into Nanking University, an American institution. This violation of American property was reported to him on the 25th and after making a partial investigation, Mr. Allison reported the matter to the Japanese Embassy following which, on the afternoon of January 26, a Japanese consular policeman and Japanese Gendarmes went to Nanking University to investigate the matter and proceeded from there with a Chinese woman witness to a building occupied by Japanese soldiers some of whom were alleged to have invaded the American property.

Mr. Allison and Mr. Charles Riggs, an American citizen and a member of the faculty of Nanking University, accompanied the Japanese consular policeman and gendarmes in their investigation. The facts as reported to the Department of State by Mr. Allison under date of January 27, are set forth below:

"During the course of an investigation yesterday into the irregular entry of American property Mr. Charles Riggs an American citizen (and a member of the faculty of Nanking University an American institution) and myself were slapped in the face by a Japanese soldier and Mr. Riggs was further attacked and had his collar torn.

"This incident was the culmination of a series of minor incidents which had marked the efforts of this office during the past few days to bring to an end the continued irregular entry of American property. During a general discussion of the matter the evening of January 25, Mr. Fukui of the Japanese Embassy had stated to me that I was placing too much confidence in the statements of American missionaries.

"It was reported to me on the 25th at about 11 o'clock the previous evening armed Japanese soldiers had forced their way into the agricultural implement shop of Nanking University, an American institution, and after searching one of the Chinese on the premises, had taken a Chinese woman who returned after two hours and reported she had been raped three times. On the afternoon of January 25, Mr. Riggs and Dr. M. S. Bates, an American professor, interviewed the woman who was able to identify the place to which she was taken.

"This proved to be a former residence of Catholic priests and was occupied by Japanese soldiers. The matter was reported to the Japanese Embassy and on the afternoon of January 26, a consular policeman and gendarmes in civilian clothes came to investigate that matter and went to the place from which the woman was taken accompanied by Mr. Riggs and myself.

"After questioning the people there the Japanese took the woman and two Chinese to the building where the rape was alleged to have taken place. At that point a discussion was held as to whether or not Mr. Riggs and myself should accompany the woman into the building while she attempted to identify her assailants. Because of previous experience of intimidation of Chinese who had accused Japanese of wrong doing Mr. Riggs did not wish the woman to be left alone. The gendarmes said we had better not go into the building but did not definitely say we could not. One of them forcibly took the woman and walked with her through the open gate of the compound whereupon he was followed by Mr. Riggs. I followed and just inside the gate we stopped to dis-

cuss the matter. While doing so a Japanese soldier dashed up angrily and shouted in English 'Back, Back,' at the same time pushing me back towards the gate. I backed up slowly but before I had time to get out of the gate he slapped me across the face and then turned and did the same to Mr. Riggs.

"The gendarmes with us tried feebly to stop the soldier and one of them said in Japanese 'These are Americans' or words to that effect. We were then outside the gate on the street. As soon as the soldier heard we were Americans he became livid with rage repeated the word 'American' and also attempted to attack Mr. Riggs who was nearest him. The gendarmes prevented him but he succeeded in tearing the collar and some buttons off Mr. Riggs' shirt. In the meantime the officer in command of the unit appeared and shouted at us in an offensive manner. At no time did either Mr. Riggs or myself touch a Japanese soldier nor did we speak to any except the Gendarmes with us."

Mr. Allison further reports that they then went to the Japanese Embassy.

"Where a full report was made to Mr. Fukui. Mr. Fukui's attitude was that we should not have been in the soldiers' compound even though at the time we were investigating the above mentioned irregular entry of American property by Japanese soldiers and that the soldier had told us to leave and was therefore seemingly within his rights in slapping us. I told Mr. Fukui that there could be no excuse for the slapping and that I would expect a call from the military authorities as soon as practicable. This was forwarded at once to the military authorities."

Mr. Allison's report concludes as follows:

"At 11 o'clock this morning Major Hongo came to the Embassy and on behalf of the Commander of the Japanese forces expressed regret for the incident and offered apologies. He stated that a strict investigation was being made of the unit responsible and that while this unit's departure from Nanking had been scheduled for today it was being kept here for several days to complete the investigation. I told Major Hongo I appreciated his call and that while I personally accepted his apology I could not say what view of the matter would be taken by my Government."

Mr. Allison telegraphed the Department of State on Jan. 28, as follows:

"I was astounded to hear over the radio that this afternoon, according to the official Japanese version, I had refused to leave the premises when the Japanese soldier challenged me and that I had insulted the Japanese military officer.

"As stated in my report of January 27, I was backing out of the compound when the assault took place and according to Mr. Riggs who was at one side in a position to see, I had actually been backed up against the gate and could not go farther when the slapping occurred.

"With regard to the alleged insult, Major Hongo mentioned no such thing when he called to apologize yesterday morning. I inquired of Mr. Fukui this evening how I had insulted the Japanese military and he replied that it was my going into the quarters without premission. I assured him that I had no intention of insulting the military authorities and requested him so to inform them.

"Ambassador Grew is being instructed to make appropriate representations at Tokyo."

Japan Replies to U.S. Representations

Easing the heightened tension in American-Japanese relations, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew Jan. 30 expressed his satisfaction with the steps taken by the Japanese Government to deal with the latest incident involving U.S. citizens in China, *Domei* reported.

The American envoy called at the Gaimusho to receive a reply to his representations of the previous day. "This slapping of Mr. Allison by a Japanese soldier in Nanking, under whatever circumstances the incident might have taken place, was an extremely unfortunate occurence," Mr. Grew was informed by Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Major Takato Hongo, Staff Officer of the Japanese Forces in Nanking, Mr. Horinouchi added, went to the U.S. Embassy and tendered, in the name of the Commander, expressions of regret and apologies, "which were accepted on the part of Mr. Allison."

U. S. Accepts Japan's Expression of Regret

The State Department announced Jan. 31 that it had accepted Japan's expression of regret for the incident in which Mr. John B. Allison, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy, was assaulted by a Japanese sentry in Nanking. The State Department also published a report from Mr. Allison stating that the Japanese intended to court martial the commanding officer and 20 men of the unit involved in the affair, according to *Reuter*.

United States Protests Treatment of Nationals by Japanese

The United States Government on January 17 handed a strong protest to the Japanese Government, through Mr. Joseph Grew, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, against the treatment of United States nationals in Japanese-occupied areas in China, *Reuters* reported from Washington.

Although presented some 10 days before, the protest, which was the most vigorous since the American representations regarding the Panay incident, was only published for the first time Jan. 28.

The steps taken hitherto by the Japanese Government to protect American rights and interests, the note declared, seemed to be inadequate to insure that, hereafter, American nations, interestests and property in China should not be subject to attack by Japanese armed forces.

"The American Government," the protest continued, "finds it impossible to reconcile the continued disregard for American rights with the assurances contained in the Japanese note of December 24, in which it was stated that rigid orders had been issued to the Japanese forces operating in China to respect American rights and interests."

The document requested Japan to reinforce instructions already issued "in such a way as will serve effectively to prevent a repetition of such outrages."

According to a report by Mr. Grew to the State Department, after consideration of the note by the Japanese Cabinet a high ranking officer of the Japanese Army was ordered by the War Office to Nanking to investigate and adopt the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of such acts.

Shanghai Terrorists Toss Four Grenades Within Hour

Shanghai's recurrent outbreaks of terrorism flared up anew the night of Jan. 27 when, within the period of one hour, four separate bombing attacks took place in the International Settlement and French Concession, resulting, however, in only slight injuries to one Chinese.

The grenade explosions in Frenchtown took place at 7 o'clock and 7.15 o'clock respectively at Rue Wagner and Rue Conty. French police were at a loss to figure out the intended victims of the bombs, because first investigations showed that neither of the missiles appeared to have been aimed at any particularly house or person.

In the hand-grenadings in the Settlement, a bomb was tossed at 7 p.m. in front of a Cantonese sweet and food shop at 299 Burkill Road. Although the front door of the store was damaged, the explosion caused no casualties.

Lawyer's Home Target

About an hour after the first attack, an unidentified assailant hurled a grenade into the home of Mr. Chun Wen-hui, well-known Chinese lawyer, at House 200 Lane 565 Sinza Road. The bomb was thrown through the rear entrance into the living room where it exploded.

Mr. Chun, who was in the room at the time, escaped unscathed. Bomb fragments, however, hit his servant, Chu Liang, age 26, who suffered painful flesh wounds on the head.

According to available information the attack on the Cantonese sweet shop was staged by an assailant in a speeding automobile. The man, the reports stated, hurled the bomb when the car was passing in front of the store. The car, after slowing down momentarily, sped on during the commotion which following the loud explosion.

Police Investigate

Police officers conducted investigations into the bombing. They were said to be looking into the possibility that the attack might have been staged by terrorists who were bent on threatening dealers of smuggled sugar.

Nantao Ex-Residents Get Threatening Letters

Letters of intimidation, threatening the destruction of homes in Nantao unless "protection money" was paid have been mailed to wealthy former residents of the area by "undesirable Chinese elements" which had drifted back into Nantao, a Japanese military spokesman declared Jan. 25.

Letters, the spokesman asserted, had been received by a Chinese lawyer and a Chinese medicine dealer now residing in the French Concession and in the International Settlement. They threatened the destruction of houses owned by these Chinese in Nantao unless payments of $500 and $1,000 were made.

Japanese Sword Works Opened in Shanghai

For the first time in Shanghai's history a Japanese sword manufacturing plant was established in this city on Sunday, local Japanese newspapers stated Feb. 1. Ceremonies opening the new sword plant were held in the presence of Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, who struck the first sword once with a big hammer to start the work of tempering. Mr. Hikosaburo Kurihara, manager of the Japanese Sword Makers' Association, which has been engaged in repairing swords used by the troops, was urged by Gen. Matsui and Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the China Sea Fleet, to establish the sword works in Shanghai.

Li Tsung-jen Inspects Shantung Front

General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the 5th War Zone (Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhwei), has completed inspection of the defence works along the entire Tientsin-Pukow and eastern section of the Lung-Hai Railways. The morale of the troops has been greatly enhanced by the personal visit of the Kwangsi leader, *Kuo Min* News Agency stated Jan. 26.

During the past month, General Li Tsung-jen, it is learnt, has been engaged in strengthening the Chinese defence works around Hsuchow, junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai Railways in northern Kiangsu, in pursuance to the instructions of the supreme military commander (General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission).

With the readjustment of the defences, conditions at Hsuchow have been restored to normal and the anxiety of the inhabitants greatly allayed. Under the direction of the local authorities, the mass movement is developing rapidly, and the population in the War Zone trained to participate in the campaign of resistance.

600 Chinese Soldiers Surrender to Japanese

Completely demoralized by relentless Japanese pressure, large bodies of Chinese troops defending the Tsinpu line are deserting ranks, four Chinese officers taken prisoner told Japanese military command at Laian, Anhwei, Jan. 26, *Domei* reported.

Confirmation of their testimony was seen in the surrender of 600 soldiers to the Kurabayashi detachment yesterday afternoon, at a point north of Kantan.

Commanded by a Lieut. Chang, the men laid down their arms, declaring that they could no longer fight under the present hardships. They said they belonged to Gen. Ku Chu-tung's Army.

Meantime, Japanese troops, which earlier this week crossed the Chi River and occupied Mingkuang, on the Tsinpu line, entered Chaochiakang. Without halting at the small town, they continued to advance northward.

1,400 Chinese Slain During Month's Fighting

Chinese soldiers slain in clashes with Japanese forces in areas north of the Yangtze since the capture of Nanking were estimated at 1,400 in a communique issued Jan. 26 by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China.

The casualty figures were based on operations of Japanese forces against Chinese troops numbering about 10,000 in a series of engagements at different points. The estimate of the Chinese dead was determined by the number of bodies left on Battlefields. Japanese dead during the same period amounted to only about 60, the communique stated. During the operations mentioned the Japanese captured 80 guns, the statement said.

Forty-two encounters were staged with Chinese troops from Dec. 20 to Jan. 22 by Japanese Army forces operating east of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway north of the Yangtze.

Chinese dead found on the fields of action totalled 1,368, while 78 machine-guns, light machine-guns and rifles were taken, a Japanese military spokesman said. Japanese losses during the same period were 20 killed and 35 wounded.

Japanese Repulse Attack by 800 at Taliuchen

After a two-hour battle Japanese troops repulsed an attack by 800 Chinese soldiers at Taliuchen, about 22 kilometers west of Chuhsien Jan. 26 according to reports from field commanders, *Domei* reported.

The Chinese, who belonged to the 38th Division, suddenly opened fire on the positions defended by the Tashiro detachment at 8 o'clock. Severe fighting ensued, with the Chinese finally fleeing the field, leaving behind 150 dead.

Tsingtao Lifts Curfew

Tsingtao breathed easier last week, as the curfew enforced by the Japanese naval authorities since Jan. 10 was lifted Jan. 25. Profiteering and over-charging were banned by the newly established Peace Maintenance Commission in a special proclamation on the same day.

The new organ simultaneously made notes issued by the Banks of Japan and Chosen legal tender, on par with the notes of the Banks of China, Communications and Hopeh. The last of these is now controlled by the new Peking regime.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army engineers continued to work day and night, repairing the destroyed tracks and bridges of the Kiaotsi Railway, linking Tsingtao with Tsinan.

The damage was especially heavy in the vicinity of Weihsien. Railway traffic was expected to be restored by the middle of this month. Telegraph service between Tsingtao and Sasebo was fully restored Jan. 25 with the completion of repairs b Japanese naval forces.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo Seethe with Disorder

Weihaiwei, like Chefoo, is seething with disorder and unrest following the Japanese control of the Kiaotsi Railway zone, and the mutiny of Chinese marines last week, according to information from reliable quarters reaching Tsinan Jan. 26, *Domei* reports.

Since the evacuation of the city by leaders of the Municipality and the Bureau of Public Safety it has been reduced to a condition bordering on anarchy, the reports said. Chinese police and populace alike were reported to be looting the city.

A British naval landing party sent ashore from a warship anchored in the harbor of the North Shantung port on Jan. 16 was attempting to maintain order.

Reinforcements Rushed to Shantung Front

Chinese Military reports reaching Hsuchow stated that the Japanese forces in southern Shantung, on the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front, were awaiting the arrival of further reinforcements before launching their general offensive on the Chinese defence lines.

Since the 17th 20,000 Japanese troops from the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone and Shansi have been transferred to Tientsin en route to Shantung. Owing to the destruction of the Yellow River railway bridge at Lokow, north of Tsinan, and the disruption of the highways in Shantung, military transportation has been rendered exceedingly difficult for the Japanese. Up to last week, *Kuo Min* reported only 4,000 Japanese soldiers had actually crossed the Yellow River southwards.

Soviet Flyers Said Shot Down

Through maps and documents in Russian, the mangled body of an Occidental found in the wreckage of a Soviet-made Chinese bomber, brought down 10 klms. east of Nanking on Jan. 26, was identified as that of a Soviet flier, a Japanese naval spokesman announced. The name of the dead man was not revealed.

One of the two other Chinese bombers shot down by Japanese pursuit 'planes crashed in flames near Anking, while the third crippled machine hurtled to the ground near Wuhu, according to the spokesman. The bomber brought down near Nanking carried a crew of five.

Canton-Hankow Railway Bombed

Meantime, the Japanese naval air arm continued its attacks against the Canton-Hankow railway, bombing tracks and freight trains near Yingtak. A number of freight cars were demolished, while two locomotives were put out of commission, according to the spokesman.

Three Japanese Airplanes Shot Down at Loyang

Three Japanese airplanes were brought down by Chinese pursuit planes in a furious air battle over Loyang Jan. 30. At 2.30 p.m., a fleet of more than 20 Japanese Airplanes appeared over Loyang. They were immediately challenged by a squadron of Chinese pursuit planes, and a spirited dog-fight ensued. In the course of the battle, three of the raiders were shot down, the machines falling to earth in flames. More than 30 bombs were dropped before the raiders were driven off. Most of the bombs however fell in the fields, causing little damage.

Japanese Airplanes Raid Linfen

Linfen, the provisional seat of the Shansi Provincial Government, was bombed by four Japanese airplanes at noon Jan. 30. Coming from a northerly direction, the raiders dropped several bombs on the south-eastern outskirts of the city before they were driven off by anti-aircraft batteries. The raid caused little damage, however, it was officially announced.

Naval Planes Raid Hankow and Nanchang

In early morning raids on the Hankow and Nanchang airdromes, Japanese naval aircraft Jan. 27 brought down or damaged 14 Chinese machines, a Japanese naval spokesman announced. While all Japanese machines returned to their respective bases, several men aboard were wounded in these two actions, he said.

Seven Chinese pursuit machines of the Soviet 1-16 type were shot down in furious dog-fights over Nanchang, the spokesman stated. About seven more Chinese machines were aloft at the time of the encounter. In addition, three grounded machines and two hangars were set on fire and destroyed by bombs, he further claimed. At the Hankow airfield, one large-sized bomber, a medium-sizes machine and two smaller craft were bombed and set on fire. One hangar was similarly fired, the spokseman declared.

Air Raids in Kwangtung

A fleet of 21 Japanese airplanes made a raid on Chektsing, on the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Jan. 26. Seven houses were destroyed, and several persons killed. Yingtak, north of Laitung, was also heavily bombed.

Air Raids in Fukien

Amoy was raided by a squadron of three Japanese airplanes Jan. 27. Nine bombs were dropped in the vicinity of Huli Shan mountain. Four Japanese airplanes also bombed Machin, near Changchow, in southern Fukien, 12 bombs were dropped. A Customs cruiser and 2 junks were hit, and several houses destroyed. More than 20 persons were killed.

China, Japan Face Tremendous Relief Problems

With Sino-Japanese hostilities nearing the end of the seventh month, both China and Japan are facing tremendous relief problems with regard to refugees, wounded soldiers and aid to families whose head has been killed or wounded in battle.

In China, the days of maintaining big fixed stations near the war fronts are over. Guerilla warfare is now favored, with huge numbers of Chinese troops mobilized into flying columns in order to gain as much mobility as possible. The Chinese Red Cross, according to reports from Hankow, has been forced to adopt a similar mobility in order to keep up with the troops.

A Chinese Red Cross force of 700, organized in 37 mobile units, is now deployed behind the firing lines on a long front extending from Shansi in the north to Kwangtung in the south.

More than 200 competent surgeons and physicians, all trained in recognized medical colleges either in China or abroad, form the backbone of this force. There are 500 qualified nurses, half of whom are women, who include many graduates from the Rockfeller-founded Peking Union Medical College in Peiping.

These mobile units are attached to various Chinese forces. Wherever they go, the Red Cross workers follow with their field hospitals. These small groups of doctors and nurses are stationed at strategically located places, whence they can get out to work behind any particular sector at a moment's notice.

The National Red Cross Society of China, under whose auspices these nomadic medical units are being organized and financed, has learned the imperativeness of a high degree of mobility in time of war, and maintains fleets of heavy trucks at various centers ready to rush medical supplies to any particular sector, to move severely wounded soldiers to the field hospitals and to move its own personnel from one theater of war to another.

In places where roads are bad or non-existent, mule carts are used and carrier coolies employed to transport medical supplies. Thousands of stretcher carriers have been trained during the past two or three months in regions adjacent to scenes of actual hostilities, ready to swing into action any moment.

Not so long ago, the practice was to move the wounded to field hospitals which might be 50 miles away. Now, with the 37 mobile medical units roving about to assist the army medical corps, the "hospitals on wheels" are being brought to the wounded instead.

Dr. Chang Chun-kwang, of the Chinese Red Cross Society, arrived in Loyang Jan. 25 from Sian, the Shensi provincial capital, to make an inspection of the hospitals for the wounded and the refugees.

China Takes Care of Crippled Soldiers

The Sino-Japanese war has brought to the nation a new army of disabled veterans, but China is not forgetting the men who have given their limbs in her defence. Many additional soldiers' homes, though of temporary nature, are being rapidly established in centers where there are numerous wounded hospitals and where immediate hostilities are not expected.

This type of service to her crippled soldiers is not new in China. Prior to the hostilities, there were four soldiers' homes maintained by the Army Medical Service of the Ministry of War located at Kaifeng, capital of Honan; Sian, capital of Shensi, Tangtu, of Anhwei; and Wuhan, of Hupeh. The total number of disabled soldiers and officers aided then was over 3,000, who were divided into units of 120 men each, officers and privates alike. Aside from these four, there were also separate soldiers' homes maintained by the provincial warlords like General Han Fu-chu and General Tsai Ting Kai, the latter being famous for commanding the 19th Route Army in the heroic defence of Shanghai in 1932.

Nanchang, Changsha, Chungking, Kweilin are among the sites being planned for these soldiers' homes. These institutions, although still under the Ministry of War, do not belong to the Army Medical Service, but are subordinate to the Central Administration for Wounded Soldiers' Relief. The main reason for this arrangement is that the authorities of the soldiers' homes could have better co-ordination with those immediately responsible for the welfare of the wounded so that disabled men, once discharged from hospitals as unfit for further active service can be immediately accommodated in homes.

The war veterans are being regularly paid by the Chinese Government with 20 per cent reduction, according to their former ranks in the ramy. Besides their pay, these war veterans will receive an annual pension for the rest of their lives, the amount varying from $30 or $40 for a private to a few hundreds of dollars for an officer.

Due to the shift of the war scene, soldiers' homes in Kaifeng and Tangtu are now being transferred to Central China. Already Wuhan (the triple-city of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang) has 1,400 permanently disabled soldiers who will be transported to some safer place farther in the interior.

Kiangsi to Take Care of War Refugees

In view of the large influx of war refugees into Kiangsi from Chekiang and Anhwei, four special deputies have been assigned by the Kiangsi Provincial Government to Yushan, eastern Kiangsi, and Pengtze, Fowliang (Kintehchen) and Kiukiang, northern Kiangsi, to take care of the destitute, *Kuo Min* reports from Nanchang.

Measures relating to the despatch of refugees for reclamation work have also been formulated in order to increase production. A public meeting will be held in Nanchang for the raising of funds for the relief of the refugees.

Japan Plans Large Scale Relief Program

Meanwhile reports from Tokyo indicate that Japan is also planning a large scale relief program for wounded soldiers and their families. The Social Masses Party met in the Diet building Jan. 28 and adopted resolutions urging the Government to enlarge the scope of military relief acts in order to provide employment for soldiers returning from the front, and to expand the relief activities now under way for wounded and sick soldiers and the families of those slain in battle.

At the same time *Domei* was informed that wounded, sick and disabled soldiers of the Japanese Army are soon to be the beneficiaries of a big-scale relief program now being put into shape by the Government for inception as soon as the bill providing the necessary funds is passed by the Diet.

A wide scope of special privileges, from free passes on railways to free medical treatment in sanatoriums, is included in the welfare-rehabilitation program.

The comprehensive plan to compensate the soldiers for their service to the nation in the Sino-Japanese hostilities was drawn up in final form at the sscond plenary session of a special committee established by the Ministry of Public Welfare.

Features of the plan embrace free transportation privileges on trains and ships, opening of Governmental and public amusement facilities free of charge, establishment of advice and consultation bureaus, thermal infirmaries and sanatoriums, and revision of the pension regulations.

Shanghai Sees Repatriation of Refugees as Impracticable

Shanghai's pressing refugee problems, centering around possible repatriation, and health conditions in the International Settlement and French Concession, were discussed at length at a meeting of the Shanghai International Red Cross under the chairmanship of Father Jacquinot Jan. 26.

Following investigation in the refugee population the Committee decided that few refugees would be either willing or available for transportation to such far distant areas as Kiangsi or Kwangsi. Furthermore, the transportation to a great distance of skilled labor, either agricultural or industrial, which will be needed when rehabilitation of Shanghai's devastated areas becomes possible, was considered inadvisable. Consequently, the Committee, while in full sympathy with those organizations which are undertaking repatriation on a small scale, felt that it could not sponsor such a project at this time.

As for repatriation to the areas surrounding Shanghai, the Committee felt that the time was not yet ripe for such a venture, but decided to institute preparatory work for such repatriation and rehabilitation.

Major problem among refugees of late has been the increasing death rate, but from information available it was shown that the main contributing factor was the prevelance of measles, which had resulted in a high mortality among children.

Steps are being taken by the Committee to secure more complete information regarding deaths among the street and alley population of Shanghai, following which this problem will be taken up in more detail in an effort to provide further aid for those who have been unaible to find adequate shelter from Shanghai's wintry blasts.

10,000 Dead Bodies Picked Up on Streets so Far This Month

10,000 dead bodies have been picked up by charitable organizations in Shanghai and buried by them. The period covered is from January 1 to January 25 inclusive. Some 7,500 of these dead were infants or young children, and the rest adults or older children. The total for the French Concession was 3,743, most of whom died from hunger, exposure, or disease, the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* reported Jan. 26.

Relief Coins Asked by Diet

A resolution asking the Government to issue 40,000,000 commemoration silver coins—costing 50 sen each and selling at double that amount—the profits to be used for the relief of disabled soldiers, was presented at the Diet on Jan. 27 by the Minseito and Seiyukai parties.

Foreigners Leave Kikungshan

Eighty foreigners, including a number of American missionaries and their families, left Kikungshan, Honan, for Hankow Jan. 27 en route to Hongkong, the local press reported. Their evacuation followed the erection of defense works by Chinese troops and the steadily growing depredations by bandits, the reports added.

Chinese; Japanese Forces Prepare for Huge Battle Along Lunghai Railway

MILITARY forces of the Chinese and Japanese spent this week preparing for what promises to be one of the most important battles of the recent hostilities, drawing up their forces in southern Shantung, the Chinese preparing to defend the Belgian-built Lunghai Railway and the Japanese bringing up their troops for an attack from north and south on Hsuchow, junction of the Tsinpu and Lunghai lines.

Either directly or indirectly more than 200,000 Japanese troops are about to be hurled against the Lunghai Railway, which cuts China in two from Lienyunkang on the sea to Sian in mountainous Shensi, writes a United Press Staff Correspondent from Hankow. This thousand mile jugular vein of China is being attacked from Shantung on the north and from Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces on the south, he asserts. Forces are driving from Anyang in Honan on the Peiping-Hankow Railway and indirectly from Hopei south toward the Lunghai line through southern Shansi with a projected plan to drive to Tungkwan on the Lunghai Railway to the west, the eastern pass into the land which was the cradle of Chinese civilization.

Against this threat China has manned the pillboxes of her Maginot line between the Lunghai Railway and the Yellow River to the north. Defense works have been thrown up across the approach to Kweiteh whose capture would imperil Hsuchow to the east by cutting it off from supplies and reinforcements from central China and the Government at Chungking.

Chinese forces defending the Lunghai area include General Li Tsung-jen's 50,000 Kwangsi troops now stationed in the sector between Hsuchow and Pengpu; the guerilla fighters of General Chang Tse-chung, pardoned by Nanking for his alleged pro-Japanese activities in Peiping last August, in the sector north of the Lunghai line and west of the Tsinpu line.

General Chang is also to assume command of all troops formerly under the command of General Han Fu-chu, recently executed by the National Government for disobeying Government orders.

To further strengthen Chinese defenses in this area, General Shang Chen, commanding the 32nd Army, has been despatched to Kaifeng, and General Chen Chien, Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army, and General Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander of the 29th Army, have been stationed at posts along the Pinghan railway.

Commanders Chu Teh and Peng Teh-huai, China's Red Napoleons, General "Hundred Victory" Wei Li-huang and General Sun Lien-chung, the hard-bitten Commander of the 26th Army, have been posted along the Shansi-Hopei border; while General Yen Hsi-shan, Shansi's "Model Governor," is to remain in command at Linfeng, capital of Shansi since the fall of Taiyuan.

During the lull provided by the Japanese failure to advance for three months in Shansi, Chinese forces in that province have been able to consolidate their positions. Numerous military conferences, called by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who presided at the meetings, encouraged the military leaders to stiffen the morale of the troops under their commands. The Generalissimo also exhorted his followers to rectify whatever mistakes they had made, pointing out that the cause had not yet been lost, and expressed hope that they would listen to their foreign advisers.

Even the former Red Army leaders have expressed satisfaction with the plans mapped out by the conferences and pledged 100 per cent support.

Meanwhile, both foreign and Chinese observers nodded approvingly as the 28 Chinese Divisions in Hankow and its vicinity were being vreorganized and their equipment replenished with foreign artillery.

The sudden slackening in the Japanese drive also puzzled observers, many of whom believed the Japanese had over-reached themselves by advancing too rapidly in Shantung. Opinion was expressed that the Japanese had been forced to halt their southward march and fight for their life in the Tsining sector.

Japanese Claim Gains on Tsinpu Front

Driving northward towards Pengpu, strategic stronghold on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway south of Hsuchow, Japanese forces scored major gains on Jan. 29, a Japanese military spokesman claimed. Piercing the Chinese positions extending from Tahan-chuang to Nientungssu, west of Mingkwang, a Japanese column was pressing on the Chinese defense lines between Lingkwaikwan and Fenyang, he declared. Chinese holding the positions west of Mingkwang were estimated by the spokesman at 4,000. In their retreat, they left 1,000 dead on the field of action, he said.

War claimed another newspaperman's life Jan. 30, when Mr. Fujioka war correspondent for *Domei News Agency*, was killed by a fragment of a Chinese trench-mortar shell on the Lunghai front. The 26-year old crack newspaperman met his death while covering hostilities near Mingkwang, on the Tsinpu Railway. Dispatched to China from Tokyo early in December, Mr. Fujioka marched with the Japanese troops advancing northward from the Yangtsze River.

Japanese Drive on Hsuchow from North and South

Steadily drawing closer to the Lunghai Railway the Nationalist Government's sole remaining "Hindenburg Line" in the coastal provinces—Japanese troops occupied the walled town of Chiho, 20 klms. southeast of Tingyuan, Jan. 29. Leaving behind a small detachment to "mop up" Chinese stragglers, the Japanese detachment continued its drive northward towards Tingyuan, where extremely strong defense works were reported to have been constructed by Chinese troops.

Further advances of Japanese troops northward along the Tsinpu Railway were announced by the Army Section of the Imperial General Headquarters in a communique issued in Tokyo Jan. 30. Continuing their push along the railway from the northern bank of the Yangtze, the Japanese forces drove about 3,000 Chinese troops from Tahanchwang, about 60 kilometers northwest of Chuhsien, and Wangshan, about seven kilometers from Mingkuang, the communique stated.

Japanese Occupy Tamachang

Advancing westwards from Chuantsiao, 15 miles west of Wuyi station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Japanese troops have occupied Tamachang, 33 miles west of Wuyi and about 53 miles north-west of Pukow, *Kuo Min* reported Jan. 30.

Under the personal leadership of the District Magistrate, the Chinese militia at Tamachang offered stiff resistance against the Japanese who occupied the town the day before after three hours' fierce fighting. The Chinese were forced to withdraw to Tashukai and Sankiapa, most of the civilian houses in the town were destroyed by gun-fire.

Guerilla Warfare Increases

Guerilla warfare has increased tremendously within the last few weeks along the central and north China fronts, positional warfare surviving only in southern Shantung. Although the Japanese at first refused to admit the existence of guerilla warfare in the Shanghai-Nanking area, the Shanghai *United News* last week confirmed reports of several Japansee casualties following brushes with Chinese troops in the Soochow district.

The Japanese were killed on Jan. 7 by members of Chinese mobile units at a place about two hours' journey eastward by steamer from Soochow. The two men were in command of a small lake steamer which carried supplies to Tanyang, an important town between Wusih and Nanking, directly south of Chinkiang. The vessel was chugging along through a labyrinth of creeks and canals when it was suddenly subjected to fierce rifle and machine gun fire from a bridge spanning the canal. A large body of Chinese soldiers then surrounded the ship and took everybody prisoner, subsequently stabbing the Japanese to death and releasing several members of the Chinese crew upon their plea that they had nothing to do with the Japanese but had been employed by a Briton.

Chinese Withdraw Beyond Hangchow

Following the failure of a counter-attack on Hangchow by Chinese troops based upon Fuyang, 25 kilometers west of the lakeside city, a week ago, the Chinese Army's left wing has been withdrawn to points far inland on the southern bank of the Chientang River, a Japanese military spokesman announced Jan. 26.

The Chinese, he said, suffered 117 casualties in the abortive counter-offensive. A battalion commander was among those slain. The troops belonged to the 79th Division.

The present Chinese line, the spokesman said, stretched from Changshan, approximately 20 kilometers southwest of Hangchow, to Chenshan, near Chuki, 55 kilometers south of the lakeside city.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting Near Wuhu

With the arrival of reinforcements, Chinese troops counter-attacked on the Japanese positions at Takuanshan, Yukiashan and Maliushan (mountains) near Wuhu, on the southern bank of the Yangtsze River in south-eastern Anhwei, Jan. 25. The Japanese were also reinforced. Hang-to-hand fighting occurred for several hours. Takuanshan and Maliushan changed hands several times. A Japanese flanking movement against the Chinese left wing forces at Yukiashan was successfully checked. Japanese warships on the Yangtsze River shelled the Chinese positions from Sanshanchen. Heavy casualties were sustained by both sides. The Chinese casualties include two captains, several lieutenants and 400 soldiers, according to *Kuo Min*.

Guerillas Harass Japanese in Eastern Suiyuan

Harassed by Chinese guerilla units in eastern Suiyuan, the Japanese have recalled the "Manchukuo" levies stationed at Tokoto, southern Suiyuan, and Paotow, the western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway in western Suiyuan, to strengthen their defence works in eastern Suiyuan and maintain their communications and supply lines which have been frequently disrupted, *Kuo Min* reported Jan. 27 from Sian.

Chinese Guerillas to Be Treated as Snipers

Chinese guerillas active in the rear of Japanese forces will be treated as snipers, a Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai, announced Jan. 30. "The laws of war are inapplicable to such bands," he declared. Members of such isolated units will lose the protection accorded soldiers in uniform in case of capture, he announced. This statement was made by the spokesman in connection with the announcement that mopping-up operations against Chinese troop remnants in the marshland area between Soochow and Pingwang had been launched earlier last week.

Questioned whether it was the policy of the Japanese Army not to take any prisoners, the spokesman said the decision would rest with the field commander. "We cannot make prisoners men who resist," he said. "But we do not intend to kill men who surrender." Most of the guerilla bands in the lower Yangtze area, the spokesman asserted, were now in plain clothes.

Japanese Smash Defenses of Hainan Port

Chinese defense works at Yulinkan, a port on Hainan Island, were destroyed by a Japanese naval bombardment on Jan. 19 following a brief skirmish in which three Japanese bluejackets were wounded, the Imperial General Headquarters announced in Tokyo on Jan. 25. Constant surveillance over the port and reconnaisance flights, the communique said, had shown a suspicious massing of Chinese junks in the port.

On the morning of Jan. 19, several launches were sent into the harbor to examine the junks. When the vessels approached the shore, fire was opened on the bluejackets from well-hidden machine-gun nests.

The bluejackets returned the fire, aided by a bombardment from Japanese naval units outside of the harbor. The Chinese defense works, the communique said, were completely demolished by the concerted fire. A subsequent investigation had revealed that fortifications were under construction in the port.

France Expresses Apprehension

Apptehension over the "security" of Hainan Island, off the coast of French Indo-China, was expressed by Arsene Henry, French Ambassador to Tokyo, in an interview with Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, which followed publication of reports of the incident.

Mr. Horinouchi informed M. Henry of the details of the clash, on the basis of information supplied by the naval section of the Imperial General Headquarters.

A communique issued by the latter stated that a Japanese naval unit, on duty along the coast of South China, "has been aware for some time of the secret entry of Chinese junks into the port of Yulin." Therefore, a Japanese warship entered Yulin on Jan. 19 and, as a result of the flight of a reconnaisance plane, discovered the presence of a large number of junks in the harbor.

As a party of bluejackets in a motor launch and a cutter approached the shore, it was fired upon by Chinese troops, "hiding behind bushes." Three Japanese bluejackets were wounded by the rifle and machine-gun fire.

Thereupon, the communique said, the bluejackets returned fire and, simultaneously, shelled the Chinese machine-gun emplacements, "compelled the foe to flee." The Japanese warship then took in the inspecting party and left the port.

The Japanese visit to the port, Mr. Horinouchi told the French envoy, was for the purpose of ensuring "an effective interruption of the Chinese maritime traffic and for no other purpose."

M. Henry, according to *Domei*, was said by the press to have expressed his appreciation of the real attitude of the Japanese Government.

Kwangtung Prepares for Hostilities

War preparations are at present in full swing in Kwangtung province and there is ceaseless activity, *Transocean* reported from Hongkong Jan. 23.

The Chinese Central government has placed $3,600,000 at the disposal of the provincial government for military purposes, especially for air protection, and has promised the remittance of another $1,500,000. The Kwangtung provincial government has also received a large number of goods vans from the Hankow-Canton railway for the transport of rice stored at certain places for times of distress.

Japanese Shell Namtau

Considerable shelling occurred Jan. 25 at Namtau, just outside British waters in the Castle Peak district, by a Japanese warship believed to be a cruiser. Namtau is situated in Chinese territory roughly 25 miles northeast of Hongkong. Reverberations were felt in the police-station at Pingshan, on the mainland, between Hongkong and Namtau.

The Chinese are understood to have long expected the Japanese to land in the vicinity of Namtau and, consequently, it is a strongly fortified area. No landing, however, was attempted and it is believed that the purpose of the bombardment was to alarm the defenders. The shelling lasted for 15 minutes after which the attacking warship put out to sea.

Mystery Planes Shadowing Japanese Warships, Aircraft, Naavl Spokesman Says

Mysterious airplanes have been shadowing Japanese warships and aircraft operating in South China, a spokesman for the Navy Office in Tokyo alleged Jan. 27 at a press conference. The "mystery craft" usually follow Japanese warships and planes doggedly for long periods, and they show no emblems or marks that would indicate their identity, the spokesman declared. He expressed the opinion thta they possible were Chinese planes disguised as foreign ones.

Asked whether any clash had occurred between the mystery planes and Japanese naval aircraft, the spokesman recalled one which had taken place near Macao some time ago. One of the mystery planes had been shadowing Japanese aircraft near Macao for a long time, the spokesman said, when the Japanese planes turned about and chased it. The unknown plane managed to outdistance the Japanese pursuers, he stated.

French Gunboat Despatched to Hainan Island

Following the Japanese air raid on Hainan Island on Jan. 28, the Freneh authorities have despatched a gunboat to Hoihow, the northern port of the Island, to protect French nationals there, *Kuo Min* reports. During the Japanese raid on Hoihow, it will be recalled, bombs were dropped on the business district, demolishing more than 10 houses and killing a number of people.

Meanwhile, the situation along the coast of Kwangtung has become more tense. Two Japanese gunboats were sighted off Hoifung, in south-eastern Kwangtung. Precautionary measures have been taken by the local authorities to prevent any attempt on the part of the Japanese to land at Hoifung.

Chinese Girl Spy Executed in Canton

A pretty Chinese girl, Mou Shiu-chun, was executed in Canton by the Pacification Commissioner's Headquarters, on the charge of doing espionage work for the enemy, the Jan. 27 *Social Daily News* stated. It is reported that a number of other persons are also connected with this espionage work. Drastic measures are being taken by the authorities to wipe out all spies.

Movements in Official Circles

The following Mandates were issued by the National Government Jan. 26:

Chiang Tso-pin, being appointed to another post, is hereby relieved of his duties as member and concurrently Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government Committee.

Li Tsung-jen is hereby appointed member of the Anhwei Provincial Government Committee. Li Tsung-jen is hereby appointed concurrently Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government Committee. (General Li Tsung-jen, the Kwangsi leader, is also Commander-in-Chief of the Government Forces in the 5th War Zone, Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhwei.

The petition of Lin Yun-kai, Minister of Audit, transmitted through Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, recommending the appointment of Chen Yuan-ying as a Secretary in the Ministry of Audit, is hereby sanctioned.

The following Mandates were issued by the National Government Jan. 25:

Wen I-yu (Director of Budgets, accounts and Statistics), being appointed to another post, is hereby relieved of his concurrent duties as Vice-Director of the accounting Bureau of the Directorate-General of Budgets, accounts and Statistics of the National Government. Wen I-yu is hereby appointed concurrently Director of the Accounting Bureau of the Directorate-General of Budgets, accounts and Statistics of the National Government. (Mr. Wen succeeds Mr. Chin Fen who has been transferred as Political Vice-Minister of Economics).

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, who arrived in Hongkong from Japan last week, was to proceed to Hankow on Feb. 3 by airplane.

Liu Tzu-chiang, younger brother of the late General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government, arrived at Chengtu Jan. 24 from Tayi, north-western Szechnan. Mr. Liu will fly to Hankow immediately to attend the funeral of his brother.

Hankow Prepares for Funeral of Han Fu-chu

The remains of the late General Han Fu-chu, former Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army Corps, who was executed on Jan. 24 in accordance with military law, were encoffined Jan. 25. The family of the late Shantung leaders is going to Hankow from Lanchow, provincial capital of Kansu, to make funeral arrangements. It is learnt that General Han left no Will before he was executed.

New Japanese Aviation Board Starts Activities

The newly appointed board of aviation started functioning in Tokyo Feb. 1 as a sub-bureau of the Ministry of Communications. The most important mission confronting the new board, the Tokyo press said, is the execution of the five-year program for developing civil aviation at a cost of Yen 250,000,000. The program was said to provide for the establishment of one flying school in each prefecture with a view to training 3,000 pilost.

Japan Raises Taxes to Meet Financial Strain; But Determined to Carry on Hostilities

The financial strain of the Sino-Japanese hostilities is being felt more and more in Tokyo. Increases in taxation on sales, railway fares, corporate capitalization and short term transactions were announced by the Treasury on Jan. 26, according to *Domei*.

Mr. Japanese Taxpayer will soon pay more for his *sake* and *beer-u*, the reigning favorites in the field of alcoholic beverages. He will also pay higher taxes on his income, gasoline, sugar, tea and coffee.

If his wife is fond of jewellery and luxuries, Mr. Taxpayer will have to pay the price of the trinkets she likes plus a special sales tax. If Mr. Taxpayer is fond of train travel, he will have to pay a special levy per mile; if he builds a house costing more than Yen 10,000, he will have to pay a "new building" levy; and every time he enters a theater, he will have to pay a special tax.

Increases will be made in taxes on individual and corporate income, on interest accruing from bank deposits and debentures; and on corporate capitalization. Exemption from the payment of taxes will, if the Diet approves the Treasury's proposal, begin at Yen 1,000 a year, instead of the present Yen 1,200.

The tax bill, which is expected to bring into the nation's coffers Yen 300,000,000 in the course of the 1938-39 fiscal year, was to be submitted for study to the Ministry's Taxation Investigation Committee on Jan. 30 and, a few days later, tothe Diet.

Some of the tax hikes, Treasury officials revealed, will be as follows:

On corporate capitalization, from 1 per cent to 1½ per cent; on *sake*, from Yen 45 to Yen 50 per *koku* (about 40 gallons); on beer, from Yen 35 to Yen 40 per *koku*; on sugar, by 10 per cent; on gasoline, to Yen 0.15 per gallon. Train travel will cost by Yen 0.02 more for every 30 or 50 miles; tickets to places of entertainment will pay a tax of 10 per cent. The sales tax will extend to toilet articles, radio sets, watches, fountain pens, binoculars, porcelain and pottery, gold and other precious metals, gramophones, photographic cameras, and musical instruments. Taxes on short-term transactions in shares and securities will be increased by 48 per cent, while the levies on long-term deals will be raised by 33 per cent. And Mr. Taxpayer who is addicted to golf will pay a special sales tax on his clubs and balls.

Four Billion Yen Asked for Special Military Expenditures

A bill providing for the appropriation of Yen 4,000,000,000 for special military expenditures in connection with the China incident will be submitted to the Treasury shortly. The measure will reach the Lower Chamber early this month.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, replying to interpellations in the House of Representatives, declared Jan. 26 that the Government is determined to maintain the present level of yen exchange at one shilling, two pence, in order to prevent harmful inflation.

House Votes Relief to Families of Soldiers

Voting unanimously, the House of Representatives on the same day passed a bill providing for the expenditure of Yen 15,200,000 for the relief of wounded soldiers and the families of those slain in action.

The sum was included in the 1937 budget and it will be utilized for soldier relief purposes in accordance with the Military Relief Law passed in connection with the Sino-Japanese incident.

Hirota Warns Third Powers Against Granting Assistance to China

Despite growing financial stringency in Japan, the country seems to be determined to carry out the Sino-Japanese hostilities along lines which have been followed up to now.

If third Powers should take action resulting in assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek administration that is antagonistic to Japan, the present Sino-Japanese incident would be prolonged that much more, declared Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in reply to interpellations at a plenary session of the House of Peers Jan. 25, according to *Domei*.

Such action on the part of any third Powers would be "greatly regrettable," Mr. Hirota said, "not only as regards its effect on the restoration of peace in the Far East in particular, but for its influence on the peace of the world also.

"Therefore, the Japanese Government," he declared, "will endeavor to persuade foreign Powers to adopt a policy in keeping with the new realities in the Far East and with a full understanding of the current situation."

Mr. Hirota's statement was made in reply to interpellations by Baron Takehiko Sonoda.

"Now that Japan has declared its intentions not to deal with the Nationalist Government in the future," Mr. Hirota said, "the Japanese Government must take precautions against the positions of third Powers which engage in transporting arms to the Nationalist Government."

Japan "cannot pay attention" to intervention by a third Power, if such action should be attempted, the Foreign Minister said. He added that it was his personal opinion that there would be no such action by a third Power.

"There are many foreign Powers," Mr. Hirota continued, "which had various ideological or material connections with China. Japan must give due consideration to the question of how they maintain their past relations with China."

The fact that Japan intends to assist the development of the anti-Comintern, pro-Japanese regime in North China is a clear indication that Japan is not antagonistic to the whole of China, and is not waging war on the Chinese nation and people, Mr. Hirota declared.

The Foreign Minister observed that the current Far Eastern situation "could hardly be gauged by Occidental ideas of international law, nor could it regulated by international law as war."

"China Incident" Now Considered "Largest War in Years"

Mr. Hirota stated that the present conflict was called an incident because it had started in the Lukouchiao incident of July 7 last year; later it had developed into a "frontal clash" between Japan and China, he said, and now it was the "largest war in years in the Far East."

War in terms of international law, he explained, usually was preceded or accompanied by a declaration of war which binds the Powers to observe the obligation of neutrality.

Careful consideration must be paid, Mr. Hirota went on, to the advisability of invoking the full provisions of international law in the present Far Eastern situation.

He said that in view of international relations and the present situation in China the Japanese Government "had not yet declared war." He expressed the opinion, however, that the necessity for such a declaration "might possibly arise with future developments in the China situation."

"Both internally and externally," Mr. Hirota continued, "the present incident is a major war to all intents and purposes. Consequently the procedure for its termination must be similar to that pursued in terminating war. The Japanese Government concluded that the Chinese Nationalist Government was not in a position to make peace with Japan with sincerity, so the Japanese Government severed diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Nationalist Government. Thus a fresh necessity has arisen for fostering new relations between Japan and China."

In view of Japan's plans to establish lasting peace in the Far East with "grim determination" by urging all China to support her aim, Japan cannot consider third-party intervention, Mr. Hirota told the Peers. The situation in the Orient cannot be measured by the ideology prevailing in Europe and America," he emphasized.

Sino-Japanese Relations Virtually Broken Off

The Foreign Minister pointed out that Sino-Japanese relations virtually had been broken off. He said that Japan should make an effort to explain fully the nature of the present incident to those third parties which have special relations with China.

Taking up the specific problem of transportation of arms to China by foreign countries, which was one of the queries made by Baron Sonoda, Mr. Hirota asserted that such transportation of arms under the present circumstances could not be dealt with according to rules of neutrality or international law, but that it could be treated from the "legal point of view."

"Third parties," Mr. Hirota stated, "which have been hoping for the settlement of the incident and consequently the establishment of peace in the Orient, have refrained from transporting arms to China."

Referring to the reports that arms of British manufacture had been unloaded at Hongkong for China, the Foreign Minister declared that such transportation could be "considered theoretically as commercial transactions."

Japanese Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

Seventeen months after his arrival here, Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe bid farewell to Shanghai from the deck of the Japan-bound s.s. *Shanghai Maru*, which sailed Jan. 28. The envoy's departure was the direct sequel of the Japanese Government's declaration on Jan. 16 that it would no longer deal with the Nationalist administration.

Accompanying the envoy to Japan were Mr. Hiromu Hoshida, Chancellor of the Embassy, and Mr. Nortake Yoshioka, Senior Consul.

Mr. Kawagoe was appointed Ambassador in July, 1936, in succession to Mr. Hachiro Arita, who was made Foreign Minister in Mr. Koki Hirota's Cabinet. During Mr. Kawagoe's tenure of office, Sino-Japanese relations passed through one of their darkest stages, having been marked by a series of anti-Japanese terrorist acts in various parts of China, says *Domei*.

Japanese Troops May Be Stationed in China Permanently

Japanese troops may be stationed in China permanently following the conclusion of the present hostilities, it was indicated by General Gen Sugiyama, Japanese War Minister, in reply to a query in the House of Representatives Jan. 24 as to whether or not it would be necessary to have permanent garrisons in China upon the conclusion of peace, *Domei* reported.

Gen. Sugiyama said "The Army authorities are now too engrossed with military operations to consider this question. We shall, however, carefully study the question of stationing troops not only in China but in Manchukuo as well when the military operations are concluded."

Other important declarations made at the session by members of the Cabinet included Foreign Minister Koki Hirota's statement that the four peace terms made public by him on Jan. 22 would form the basis of any future peace negotiations; Mr. Hirota's disclosure that the Government has decided to demand full indemnification by China of all damage suffered by Japanese nationals in that country; Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye's emphatic declaration that the Government has "never itself proposed peace to the Nationalist Government."

The questions, asked by the Rev. Dr. Benkyo Shiio, an independent parliamentarian widely known as a religious leader, included:

"Does the Government intend to appoint a Governor-General for North China to give political guidance to the authorities of the region? Will it, or will it not be necessary to station troops permanently in various parts of China and to reorganize these military units as colonial troops? Are the four-point peace proposals, announced by Mr. Hirota, also submittable to a new regime expected to appear in China? Did Japan desire peace, through a third party, late in October, when fighting was still in progress in the Shanghai Area?"

The parliamentarian also referred to the German Government's statement of Jan. 19 which said that both Governments, the Japanese and the Chinese, had expressed a desire for the Reich's co-operation in reaching a peaceful settlement of the present affair.

In reply, Premier Konoye said that Japan "might consider the establishment of certain machinery for extending political guidance to North China at an opportune time." The Japanese Government, he continued, had consistently sought China's reconsideration from the very beginning of the incident to Jan. 11, when it issued a statement enunciating its China policy. "The Government," Premier Konoye declared, "has never itself proposed peace to the Nationalist Government." Japan, he continued, is now entering a new era, with the present incident as the turning point. Therefore, the Government must carry out reforms necessitated by the new conditions. But first of all, reforms must be carried out in fields directly connected with the China incident," he stressed.

Amplifying the Premier's reply, Mr. Hirota said that the causes of the present conflict are "very complex" and "so are the relations between Britain and Japan."

Mr. Hirota said he did not believe that Britain would "formulate such a shortsighted policy as to be based on untoward happenings, which are reported from time to time." The Government, Mr. Hirota said, was formerly prepared to negotiate peace with China had the Nationalist Government sent a delegate.

"Germany," he added, "only offered its good offices in mediation." The Nationalist Government, Mr. Hirota declared, however, "failed to seize this last opportunity. Therefore, both the German and the Japanese Governments, after consultation, issued statements on Jan. 19 revealing the nature of the diplomatic moves. Mr. Hirota said he awaited the reopening of the Diet session to report on the peace negotiations, so as to prevent the spread of false rumors. The four-point peace terms made public by him on Saturday, the Foreign Minister declared, "represent Japan's minimum demands, which will form the basis of future peace negotiations."

Obscure Parliamentarian Asks for Free Speech and Control of Capital

"Effective steps" to control Capital were demanded in the Diet by a representative of the ultra-Rightist Tohokai party.

The interpellator who took up a cudgel in defense of Japan's unprivileged classes was Mr. Torao Miura, virtually unknown outside of the Lower Chamber. Mr. Miura suggested that the alleged severity displayed by the Government in putting down labor and tenant disputes should be shown in the treatment of the rich. The parliamentarian further urged the Government to relax its restrictions on speech and organization, declaring that no country has ever developed without some dissenting voices within.

Mounting the rostrum in defense of the Government, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Home Minister, declared he had no intention of putting down labor and tenant disputes unless they violated law. The fiery Admiral, moreover, emphasized that he would not hesitate to suppress those elements which violate law, "whatever their economic power and social standing."

Speaking on behalf of the majority Minseito party, Mr. Masazumi Ando, one of its leaders, asked the Government to make an immediate study of steps to reform the educational system. He severely upbriaded those who propose the postponement of reforms on the ground that the time was not suitable. He praised the Government for rewarding soldiers with decorations and funds and assisting them in finding employment on leaving the colors.

Reopening an old sore, Mr. Ando attacked the police for manhandling suspects, in direct violation of a resolution adopted at the 72nd session of the Diet.

Complementing Mr. Ando's remarks, Mr. Hisashi Asoh, leader of the proletarian Social Masses Party, urged the Government to show no discrimination in treating the families of killed enlisted men, who live in rural and urban areas.

Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye agreed with Mr. Ando on the importance of educational reforms, but said these would have to be postponed, since the Government must use every ounce of strength to conduct hostilities in China.

CHINESE OFFICER EXECUTES SPIES

This picture (Acme Service in Chicago Tribune) shows a Chinese army officer in the act of executing four Chinese spies who were found to be receiving secret pay from the Japanese.

Outspoken Japanese Officer Honored by Emperor

Lieut.-Gen. Hisao Tani, distinguished veteran of the Sino-Japanese conflict, who announced that he was ready to take the place of any statesment" too squeamish to do a thorough job in China," was accorded signal honors Jan. 27 by Emperor Hirohito, to whom he submitted a report on the latest military developments.

Lieut.-Gen. Tani returned to Tokyo yesterday, in company with Major-Gen. Chiaki Shigeto, to assume the new post of commander of the central Japan air defense area. The two officers completed six months of service in North China and Central China.

After being received in audience by Emperor Hirohito and reporting on the war situation, the two military commanders were awarded silver vases, decorated with the Imperial crest of chrysanthemums, by His Majesty.

Lieut.-Gen. Tani declared recently that any statesman at home who was too backward about dealing vigorously with China "ought to be removed from his job." The General added that he was willing to take his place.

Territorial Ambition in China "Unncessary," Konoye Believes

Japan "need not have" terrotorial Ambicions in China. This declaration was made by Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye in the Biet today in reply for a request for the elucidation of frequent Goveanmental protestations that is not seening land on the continent.

Said Prince Konoye: "Japan need not have such an ambition. There is no contradiction between the wish for the establishment of a new regime in north or central China and the spirit of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. Misunderstanding abroad on this subject should be dispelled,"

Japanese Government to Be Given Wide Powers for National Mobilization

With the development of hostilities in China, the Japanese Government is now faced with the necessity of strengthening the nation's general mobilization system, which has resulted in the drafting of a national mobilization bill to be applicable in wartime or emergencies in preparation for an even graver situation than that which exists at present, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* Jan. 21. The bill, which was drafted by the Planning Board and will be submitted to the Diet during the present session includes the following main points:

1. Arms, ships, aircraft, ammunition, etc. which are war materials, and clothes, foodstuffs, medical articles, transportation and communication vehicles, building materials, fuel and materials necessary for their production, distribution, etc. are to be comprehensively called national general mobilization materials. Work connected with the production, distribution, etc. of these materials is to be called national general mobilization work. When necessary, the Government is empowered to exercise control or make use of such materials.

2. When necessary for the sake of national general mobilization in wartime or an emergency, any of the following steps may be taken by Imperial ordinance in regard to the control or use of man-power: (a) Recruiting of people for national mobilization work; (b) Issuing of necessary orders in regard to labor terms in contracts and limitation or prohibition of labor disputes; (c) Ordering of training of technicians or skilled workers necessary for national mobilization to factory-owners, schools, etc.; (d) Ordering of important tests and researches; (e) Limitation, restriction or prohibition of meetings or any mass movement; (f) Restrictions on newspapers and other publications; (g) Ordering of examination and registering of vocational efficiency of the people.

3. The following steps may be taken in regard to national mobilization materials when necessary by Imperial ordinance: (1) Issuing of necessary orders concerning the production, distribution, transfer or consumption of such materials; (b) Commandeering of national mobilization materials; (c) Setting of obligations to producer, seller, importer, etc. to hold in stock fixed quantities of national mobilization materials and especially to producers to provide necessary facilities.

4. The following steps may be taken in regard to national mobilization work by Imperial ordinance: (a) Ordering of necessary planning and control or use of national mobilization facilities; (b) Fixing or controlling of control agreements between industrialists engaged in national mobilization work; (c) According of privileges to national mobilization work industrialists in raising funds.

5. Necessary orders may be issued for control of commodity prices, transportation and insurance rates (commodity price control).

5. Necessary orders may be issued for control of company-establishment, capital increase, merger, collection of capital payment, debenture issue, etc. and in regard to financing by monetary establishments (monetary control).

7. Necessary orders may be issued for tariff increase, exemption, etc. and limitation or prohibition of importation or exportation ordered when necessary for national mobilization (trade control).

8. Necessary orders may eb issued for control, prohibition or subsidizing of new establishment, expansion, improvement, etc. of enterprises (enterprise control).

9. The Government is to have a system for compensating losses incurred on account of national mobilization, and the extent of demage is to be assessed by a commission appointed for the purpose.

Tokyo Four-Year Plan Announcement Awaited

Stirred to an almost unprecedented pitch of unity and patriotism, the Japanese nation is awaiting the Government's instructions to put into operation as soon as possible its four-year program of spiritual and material mobilization to meet the present war-time emergency, *Domei* asserted Jan. 31. Further details of the step-by-step measures for carrying out the elaborate plan, designed to "expand national strength" both at home and abroad, were expected to be disclosed as the necessary legislation is approved by the Diet.

Bill Not Applicable to "China Incident"

The National Mobilization Bill will, however, not be applied to the present "China Incident."

The resources which may be mobilized comprise arms, ammunition, and other war supplies, clothing, provisions beverages, fodder, chemicals, medicines, drugs, shipping, aircraft, rolling stock, vehicles, communication apparatus, building materials, lighting apparatus, fuel, electric power, raw materials and machinery.

The bill also provides that the Government be empowered: 1. To restrict or suppress labor disputes. 2. To control or restrict declaration of dividends or an increase in the capitals of companies. 3. To control the press.

"That the form of legislation has become dictatorial under the pressure of the current situation is a matter of common knowledge," says the *Asahi*. "What must take the form of a law, if enforced yesterday, can be done today in the form of an ordinance of a Department of the Government and departmental ordinances are being changed to mere notices."

The Fund Adjustment Law and the Temporary Law Dealing with Exports and Imports will require only slight amendment for their operation when incorporated into the projected General Mobilization Law. The Munitions Industry Mobilization Law, which has been put in force for the control of factories, will also be incorporated into the General Mobilization Law in a simple manner.

The inclusion of the control of labor in the proposed general mobilization of the nation shows that all the industries related to munitions will be completely controlled in all respects, both directly and indirectly, for the General Mobilization Bill provides for the designation of working places, the fixing of official wages and the banning of strikes, as a means of attaining the aim of the intended control of labor.

Declaration of war by Japan against the Chiang Kai-shek regime still is being contemplated by the Government, Premier Konoye revealed Jan. 29 in an unusually frank statement to the House of Representatives. Such a declaration, the Premier stated, depended upon the "future attitude of Gen. Chiang."

At the same time Foreign Minister Koki Hirota disclosed that "negotiations were in progress" between the Japanese Government and foreign Powers are supplying arms and ammunition to China. Previously Premier Prince Konoye told the Representatives that he believed the shipments of arms and munitions to Chkina by third -party countries "could be checked to a certain extent by diplomatic measures."

Suetsugu Attacks Popular Front

Liberalism and Democracy were depicted Jan. 31 in the Lower House by Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Home Minister, as "front" for Communist activities. For the past three years, he declared, the Communists had been carrying on their activities under the guise of Liberalism and Democracy, "as evinced in Spain."

In accordance with the instructions of Communists in the United States, Admiral Suetsugu declared, radical elements in Japan took part in the organization of the Popular Front movement. Examined by the police following their arrest last month, these radicals, according to Admiral Suetsugu, confessed that they had received instructions to take part in a Popular Front campaign, "using Liberalism and Democracy as camouflage." "This is the reason," the Home Minister declared, "why the police are watching Liberalism and Democracy as well as they watch Communism."

Chinese Consul-General Upsets Yokohama With Denunciation of North China Regime

Yokohama was thrown into confusion on Jan. 15 when the Chinese Consul-General, Mr. Chen, delivered a fiery speech denouncing the new North China Regime, according to the *Asahi*. Mr. Chen was speaking before a group of 80 Chinese residents, but, according to the *Asahi*, when the Consul-General asked all those to leave who supported the new regime at Peiping, most of the audience left the hall. Mr. Chen and five staff members of the Chinese Consulate at Yokohama were scheduled to sail for China on Feb. 5 aboard the Empress of Canada. They were to be accompanied by 70 Chinese merchants and 100 other Chinese residents of Japan who are returning to their native land.

Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Expected to Be Closed Soon

Japanese Government officials anticipated that the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo would be virtually closed soon, as the remaining Chinese Embassy officials were expected to leave for home in the near future, presumably on orders from their home government.

Large Force of Troops May Be Stationed in China

Japan way find it necessary to station a large force of troops in China for a long period of time, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, told the House of Peers Jan. 28.

"As regards the stationing of troops in the event of a long-term conflict, the Army, in view of the experiences in the current incident, thinks it is necessary to operate large bodies of men," Gen. Sugiyama declared. "Though everything depends upon the future course of events the necessity may arise for sending a large number of troops to China for a long-term conflict; this would requirs an expansion of the national defense organization."

Japanese Soldiers May Settle Down Manchuria

Japanese soldiers in Manchukuo, North and Central China, whose term of service has expired, will be disbanded and permitted to settle down in those areas if they so desire, the Japanese War Office announced Jan. 29.

Germany Said More Friendly to China Now

Serious misgivings as to Japan's ability to bring the Sino-Japanese war to a speedy conclusion, are daily becoming more conspicuous in Germany, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* reported Jan. 27.

The immediate result of these misgivings, he adds, is a more friendly arttitude in the press towards China, while attempts to represent the Chinese Government as "Bolshevist," and thus justify Japan's action under the terms of the anti-Communist Pact, have been abandoned.

Even if Japan is victorious from a long-drawn out struggle, the correspondent declares, Germany's own experiences in the difficulty of reestablishing economic stability and social order after a war, inspire gloomy forebodings regarding damage to Far Eastern trade interests.

The danger of Russia intervening against a weakened Japan is being widely canvassed, the correspondent says.

Concurrent with reports received from abroad that the German press is criticizing Japan for her inability to bring the hostilities in China to a speedy close and is expressing a more friendly attitude toward China, a prominent business man of Hongkong who passed through Shanghai on the Empress of Russia stated Jan. 28 that the past few weeks have seen vast increases in the amounts of German munitions passing through the Canton area to the Chinese forces in the interior.

Also Italy is taking a larger role in the sale of war materials. This and other information which has reached Hongkong indicates to political observefs there that the socalled Rome-Berlin-Tokyo asis is fast becoming dissolved, he said. Also farge shipments of American and British munitions continue to pass by the island colony into the interior, he said.

Powers Agree Secretly to Aid China, United Press Reports

Britain, France and the Soviet Union agreed secretly Jan. 28 to assist China in her war against Japan and seek the cooperation of the United States, the *United Press* reported from Geneva.

Foreign Ministers of the three countries met with Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, in an attempt to prevent China from forcing the Sino-Japanese question before the League Delegates attending the secret meeting were reticent to reveal details of the agreement with China, but informed quarters believed the plan called for the shipment of arms and extension of credits to China and a possible oil embargo and financial boycott of Japan.

The secret meeting here was attended by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, M. Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Secretary, M. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London and League delegate, and Dr. Koo.

Reliable informants told the *United Press* that the United States had not yet been approached concerning cooperation with the tri-power block to assist China. Chinese quarters here have been reticent to discuss the amount of American assistance given China thus far during hostilities, but it was indicated that America's moral support if not active cooperation with the European plan would be expected.

Dr. Koo Asks for Application of Sanctions

Informed quarters confirmed reports that Dr. Koo had asked the League to impose sanctions against Japan. Dr. Koo told the press that he would become a "nuisance" to the League by bringing up the Far Eastern question until some concrete action against Japan was taken.

Mr. Eden and M. Delbos, the *United Press* was informed, told Dr. Koo that it was impossible for the League to take action against Japan at present, but suggested a compromise might be reached whereby secret aid might be given China outside the League. The conference resulted in an agreement to the latter effect, informed quarters said.

Chinese delegates to the League indicated to the press that they wanted Britain and France to keep open the channels through Hongkong and Indo-China through which she is now obtaining some supplies from Europe. There were hints that both France and Britain recently had attempted to minimize the flow of munitions into China over these routes.

Buses in Japan to Use Charcoal

Following in the footsteps of the Metropolitan Police, 5,300 motor buses throughout Japan have decided to adopt charcoal burning equipment, the Tokyo press reported Jan. 29, according to *Dontei* agency. Costing Yen 700,000, this will allow the operating companies to slash their consumption of fuel by 50 per cent.

Smokers to Contribute to Japan's War Chest

Smokers in Japan began contributing larger sums to the national revenues as price increases on cigarettes and cigars as a war-time financial measure went into effect Jan. 31. The Finance Ministry estimated that national revenue would be hiked Yen 10,000,000 by the price increases. Tobacco of high grade and imported cigarettes and cigars were affected by the new prices.

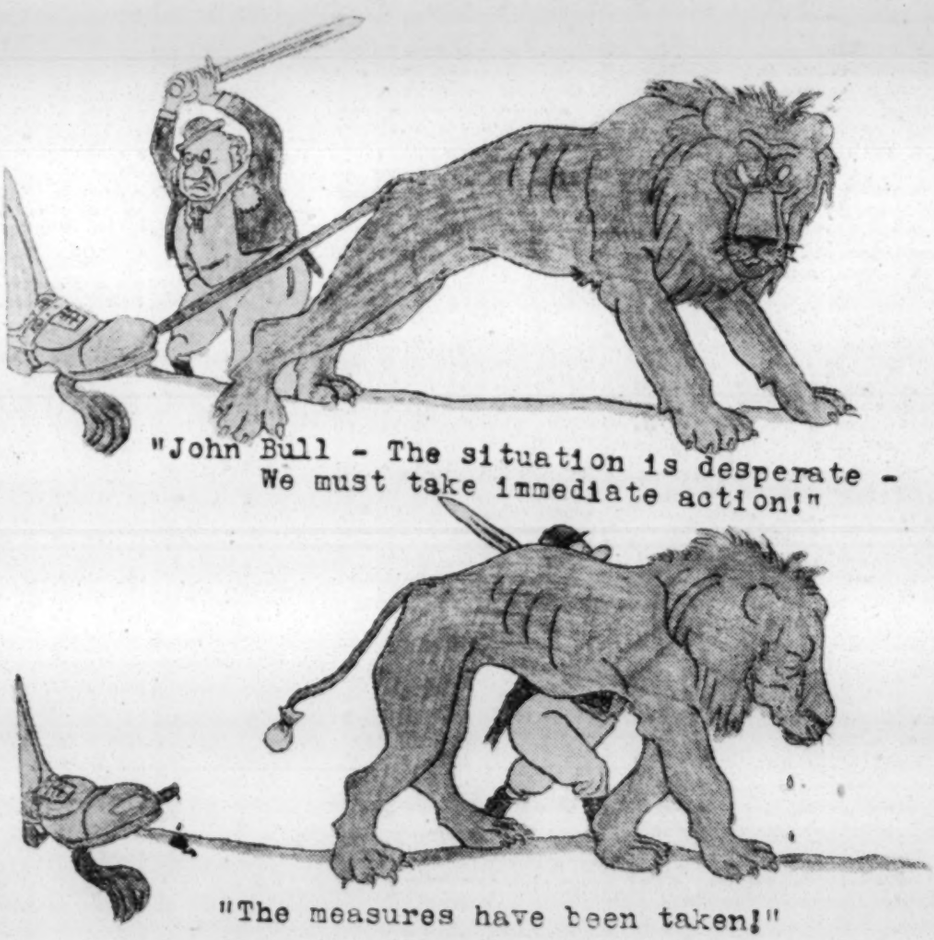
Emergency Tax Bill Approved by Cabinet

The Yen 300,000,000 emergency tax increase bill was formally approved by the Cabinet at a meeting Jan. 31 in the Diet building. The measure will be submitted to the Diet at the current session.

Army to Ask for Three Billion Yen for War

Decision to ask the Diet for the appropriation of "more than Yen 3,000,000,000" for the conduct of hostilities in China in the next fiscal year was reached at a meeting of high Army officers Jan. 26, the *Asahi* reported. The estimates will have to be approved by the Ministry of Finance.

RUSSIAN SARCASM—"BRITAIN FINDS A WAY OUT"



The above cartoon appeared in the Moscow humorous magazine "Crocodile." The artist was named V. Ganfa.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

Jan. 1.—Japanese occupied Taian, on Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 25 miles south of Tsinan, Shantung Capital; Chinese forces retreat to Nanyi, 25 miles south of Taian.
Fall of Weihsien, on Kiao-Tsi Railway, reported. Only 50,000 Chinese out of normal population of 300,000 remain at Tsingtao. Provisional administration composed of 25 Chinese residents formed in Tsingtao pending arrival of Japanese.

Jan. 1.—Two hand grenades thrown at party of Japanese soldiers on Hankow Road, injuring four, one seriously. Five Chinese also wounded. Another hand grenade thrown into Japanese cotton mill, Robison Road, caused no casualties. Two more bomb attacks in Gordon Road district. No arrests of bomb-throwers were made.

Jan. 1.—Shanghai Municipal Council issued following proclamation:

1. Any person committing an offence against armed forces in the International Settlement will be liable to be handed over to the armed forces concerned.
2. Any person committing armed crime in the International Settlement will be refused the sanctuary of the Settlement and will be liable to expulsion therefrom.
3. The Municipal Police are authorized to search all premises, public or private, for unauthorized arms.
4. A reward not exeeding $5,000 will be paid to any person giving information that leads to the apprension of terrorists.
5. A substantial reward will be paid to any person giving information that leads to the seizure of unauthoribed arms

⁂

Jan. 2.—Hankow report stated Japan presented following peace terms through the German Ambassador Dr. O. Trautmann:

1. Conclusion of a Sino-Japanese economic agreement granting Japan participation in China's national resources, Customs, communications and transport.
2. China's adherence to the anti-Comintern pact.
3. Stationing of permanent Japanese garrisons in China.
4. Creation of demilitarized zones in areas specified by Japan.
5. Formation of an independent government in Inner Mongolia.
6. Payment of war reparations by China.

Jan. 2.—Government changes announced at Hankow: General Chiang Kai-shek will devote himself entirely to military affairs; Dr. H. H. Kung to become President of Executive Yuan with Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Vice-President; Railway Ministry to be absorbed into Ministry of Communications; Navy Ministry combined with War Ministry; Ministry of Economics created. Changes were designed to increase efficiency of China's war machinery in opposing Japanese aggressions. Membership of National Defence Council increased from 30 to 75.

Jan. 2.—Puppet regime styled "Nanking Autonomous Commission" formed Nanking; ceremonies witnessed by Japanese army and navy officers exclusively.

Jan. 2.—Canton air-raided; Japanese marines landed on Wongcum Island south of Macao, but reported withdrawn.

Jan. 2.—Bomb thrown into garden of Japanese Consul-General's residence on Seymour Road, Shanghai, but did not explode. Another bomb discovered at door of residence of Koo Hsin-yi, Chinese rice merchant, allegedly a member of "Shanghai Citizens' Federation."

⁂

Jan. 3.—Hankow officialdom believe Germany's mediation efforts would fail, as Japanese terms unacceptable and contradictory to Tokyo's assertion that Japan had no territorial designs on China.

Jan. 3.—Chinese forces in Chekiang area make counter-attack on Hangchow; vanguards said nearing Luhota Pagoda near Hangchow Christian College at Zakow. Japanese claimed further advance on Tientsin-Pukow Railway after capturing Taian; severe fighting at Taiwenkow, 15 miles south of Taian. Yenchow, 50 miles south of Taian, believed Japanese next objective.

Jan. 3.—Three Chinese members of Husi Social Center of Chinese Y.M.C.A., on Robison Road, arrested by Japanese (January 1), still detained.

Jan. 3.—Some 500 employees Chinese Telegraph Office in Tientsin quit work December 31, when Japanese took over control of the office, according to Chinese report from Tientsin.

Jan. 3.—Chairman Lin Sen of National Government appealed to the nation to redouble its efforts to resist foreign aggression in address delivered at Chungking.

⁂

Jan. 4.—Japanese planes drop 70 bombs on Hankow airdrome and Hanyang arsenal, three Chinese killed and 16 others wounded. Soviet aviators engaged raiders; one Chinese plane shot down.

Jan. 4.—Chufu, Shantung birthplace of Confucius, and Yenchow, on Tientsin-Pukow Railway, captured by Japanese in southward drive toward Hsuchow.

Jan. 4.—Chinese forces recover two cities in southern Hopei; 8th Route Army units active in Shansi, Tzehsinkwan pass on Hopei-Shansi border recaptured.

Jan. 4.—Japanese officials warn Shangtai Municipal Council that Japanese Expeditionary Force may take steps, "as occasion requires," to ferret out anti-Japanese elements in International Settlement. Japanese Consul-General presented demands for increased Japanese participation in activities of the Council, particularly in police force and administrative departments.

Jan. 4.—Japanese authorities take over complete control of Chinese Government Radio Administration.

Jan. 4.—More than 100 Soviet Russian volunteers reported arrived at Hankow to join Chinese Air Force. Many Soviet planes arrive in China.
According to report from Tokyo, arms and ammunition are being sent to China by three routes: via Sinkiang and Kansu provinces from the Soviet Union; via French Indo-China and Yunnan, and via Hongkong and Canton.

⁂

Jan. 5.—Japanese troops continue push toward Hsuchow from both north and south along Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Pengpu, northern Anhwei city, immediate objective of Japanese drive from south. On northern Shaptung front, one Japanese column, after capturing Yenchow, drove westward toward Tsining, 30 kilometers distant.

Jan. 5.—Chinese planes raided Japanese airdromes at Nanking and Wuhu: 76 bombs dropped on airfield at Wuhu, claimed destroying six Japanese planes.

Jan. 5.—Chinese staff of C.G.R.A. (Chinese Govt. Radit Administration) staged walkout; radio service between China and foreign countries suspended; messages transmitted through cables; George F. Shecklen, Vice-President of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., stated it was no longer practical to carry on international communications (radio) from Shanghai because the Japanese had assumed active control of the offices and had established a censorship over all messages and controlled the revenue. Japanese action had made it impossible to carry out the agreement of Radio Corporation of America with the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

Jan. 5.—Finance Ministry appropriated $300,000 for relief of Chinese refugees in Shanghai.

Jan. 5.—Two American airmen killed in Hankow (January 3) when their plane crashed while taking off from Hankow airdrome.

Jan. 5.—At the end of December, 1937, there were altogether 451 foreign volunteers fighting for China, according to reports obtained by the **Eastern Daily News.** These volunteers are of the following nationnalities:

American (United States)	152
French	124
Soviet Russians	115
British	55
Others	5
Total	451

Jan. 5.—Colored races must be freed from shackles of Whites, declared Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Tokyo Home Minister. Foreign aid to China must be cut off even at risk of breaking with Britain, he asserted.

Jan. 5.—Spokesman of Shanghai Municipal Council stated the Council took no part in forming the so-called "Shanghai Citizens' Federation."

⁂

Jan. 6.—General Chiang Kai-shek ordered Shantung troops under General Han Fu-chun not to retreat without

orders. As a result, Chinese troops which evacuated Yenchow were reported to have returned and clashed with Japanese troops entering the city; large Chinese reinforcements rushed from Hsuchow. Lincheng, south of Yenchow, likely to become scene of major hostilities.

Jan. 6.—38 Japanese planes again raided Wuhan Cities; preliminary investigation revealed 14 killed and 21 injured.

Jan. 6.—Order for $20,000,000 worth of war equipment placed by China with munitions firms abroad on December 10, according to report in Chinese newspapers.

Jan. 6.—Japanese start cable censorship in Shanghai; two censors stationed in each of three foreign cable companies.

Jan. 6.—U.S. Embassay reopened at Nanking January 5. Officials in charge included: John B. Allison, James Espy and A. A. McFedyen.
U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, sailed from Shanghai for Manila.

Jan. 6.—Former Peiping Palace treasures reported sent to Chungking.

Jan. 6.—Chinese Foreign Office in communication to British, American and French Governments requested them to prevent enforcement of Shanghai Municipal Council's proclamation of January 1, giving police emergency powers; Foreign Office strongly objected to provision making offenders against armed forces in the Settlement liable to be handed over to "forces concerned." Hankow communication declared China reserved all rights in the Settlement in Shanghai.

Jan. 6.—China protested to Tokyo against coercion of Chinese consular officials in Korea and Formosa, forcing them to recognize the Peiping puppet regime.

Jan. 6.—Kung Teh-cheng, 74th direct lineal descendant of Confucius, arrived at Hankow from Shantung, January 5. Japanese newspapers reported Kung had been offered emperorship of China by Japanese military authorities.

Jan. 6.—Yung Chung-king (T. K. Yung), well known cotton and flour merchant of Shanghai and Wuish, allegedly leading member of "Shanghai Citizens' Federation," suddenly departed from Shanghai for Hongkong (January 4).

***

Jan. 7.—Tsining, 30 kilometers south of Yenchow, reported captured by Japanese. Failure of General Han Fu-chu to defend Tsining aroused great indignation at Hankow, because fall of Tsining would expose Kweiteh, strategic city on Lung-Hai Railway, to attack by Japanese. Chinese military authorities destroyed all important structures at Lienyun Harbor in Haichow at eastern end of Lung-Hai. Chinese reinforcements sent north to check Japanese advance on Hsuchow, reached Tsouhsien, birthplace of Mencius, 75 kilometers northwest of Hsuchow. According to Japanese reports, Tsouhsien was captured January 5. Severe fighting believed imminent near Lincheng.
Mingkwang, in northern Anhwei, 71 miles northwest of Pukow, recaptured by Chinese.

Jan. 7.—Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett of British Defence Force at Shanghai protested to Japanese authorities against assault of two British police officers of International Settlement, A. R. Turner and F. G. West by Japanese soldiers in British defence area on January 6.

Jan. 7.—Hongkong-Canton motor highway opened to traffic.

Jan. 7.—Major-General Chiang Ching-kuo, son of General Chiang Kai-shek appointed vice-director of Kiangsi Provincial Peace Preservation Bureau. General Wei Li-huang made Garrison Commander of Nanchang.

Jan. 7.—Consolidated Tax Bureau of Finance Ministry taken over by agents of the so-called "Great Way Municipal Government" in Pootung under Japanese orders.

Jan. 7.—Three Japanese planes reported shot down during their raid on Hankow and Wuchang January 6. Latest information revealed 56 persons were killed in Wuchang and 64 others seriously injured, more than 30 houses destroyed.

Jan. 7.—Claimed Chinese fliers are being trained by 200 Soviet pilots in Hankow, according to Domei report.

Jan. 7.—Japanese Ambassador Kawagoe, declared: "Peace negotiations between Japan and the former Nanking Government are out of the question." Said Japan should repudiate the National Government as the central administration in China.

Jan. 7.—China said ordering £3,000,000 worth of arms from European firms, mostly heavy artillery, according to Trans-ocean report from Berlin.

Jan. 7.—Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, new Commander-in-Chief of British Naval forces on the China Station in succession to Sir Charles Little, departed London for China.

Jan. 7.—Cable lines between Shanghai and Hongkong and Manila suddenly ceased operation: Only line functioning was Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki.

Royal Welch Fusiliers Leave Shanghai

Led by the bands of the 4th U.S. Marines and the Loyal Regiment, some 400 members of the Royal Welch Fusiliers left their billets at the Race Course for the last time at 10.30 o'clock Feb. 1, marching down Nanking Road and along the Bund to the Garden Bridge where a large crowd of curious onlookers had gathered to witness the spectacle of the first foreign troops crossing into Hongkew since the opening of hostilities. Japanese Marines on guard at the bridge stood smartly at attention as the British troops crossed into the former war areas and proceeded on their way to the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf where they embarked on the transport Dunera for Hongkong. Officers in a string of motor cars watched on Broadway.

Sixth Regiment U.S. Marines to Be Transferred to Honolulu

The Department of the Navy announced in Washington Jan. 30 that approximately 1500 marines, who left for Shanghai from San Diego last August, would be transferred to Honolulu. They will sail on February 18 from Shanghai where "they are no longer needed." A regiment of 1000 men will remain in Shanghai.

Two American Warships Arrive in Shanghai

Two new warships have temporarily swelled the ranks of Shanghai's "Battleship Row," the U.S.S. *Marblehead* and the U.S.S. *Pope*. The former arrived unexpectedly from Chefoo Jan. 31 after having been sent to that port from Tsingtao when the looting of the city by the Peace Preservation Corps made protection for American residents necessary. The *Pope* arrived on the same day bringing United States mail picked up in Japan for trans-shipment.

U. S. S. Marblehead, which arrived in Shanghai this week, on duty in Shantung waters

7 Chinese Executed by Japanese Army

Convicted in a Japanese military court-martial of engaging in activities detrimental to the safety of the Japanese expeditionary forces, seven Chinese were executed by the Japanese gendarmerie on Jan. 28, an Army communique announced Feb. 1. The execution took place at an undisclosed place on Range Road, according to the announcement. The convicted men were tried on Jan. 19 on charges of having engaged in anti-Japanese activities as members of a mobile unit of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Executive Committee of the Military Affairs Commission of the former Nanking Government. Their names were given as follows: Chou Chi-tang, Fang Chia-chuan, Yang Kuang-lan, Hsu Hsiang-kwei, Chang Man-kun, Ku Jen-yuan and Chen Kung-lin.

Rickshaws, Chauffeurs to Be Allowed Into Hongkew

Rickshaw pullers and Chinese drivers, employed by Japanese or foreigners, will henceforth be allowed to cross the Soochow Creek if they are armed with special permits, the Japanese authorities in Shanghai announced Jan. 25.

Further relaxing restrictions on entry into and movement in the Hongkew district, Lieut.-Commander Tadano's headquarters will also issue curfew passes to foreigners and Japanese. The passes will be applicable to the crossing of the Garden Bridge at night.

Curfew in Western Areas ot Be Extended

Because of the lengthening of daylight hours, curfew for areas under Japanese occupation west of the railway will be extended from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 5 o'clock effective Jan. 28, a Japanese military spokesman announced.

China Said Buying Invisible Planes

Special reports received by the *Shen Pao* (Shanghai) state that a number of noiseless and invisible planes have been purchased by the Chinese Government from a certain foreign country. These planes are excellent for bombing purposes; their movements can hardly be detected by the enemy, as they are both noiseless and invisible, which means that they are so painted as to be almost invisible against the sky.

Foreign Pilots Aid Chinese in Defense Against Japanese Air Raids

Since the conclusion of the major hostilities in the Shanghai-Nanking area, foreign pilots have become the backbone of the Chinese air force, a *United Press* dispatch from Hankow Jan. 26 declares. More than 100 of the finest Chinese pilots were shot down early in the hostilities and the remainder are inexperienced, it was reported. The best Japanese pilots are also believed to have been killed and Italians are forming strong substitutes, according to Chinese reports.

Foreign volunteers, who are working for the Chinese Air Force on individual contracts on a basis of experience and ability, receive a bonus when they shoot down planes, and are given compensation for injuries, Chinese circles reported. Compensation is given to their relatives if they are killed, it was said.

The known casualties to date include two Americans who were killed accidentally, a German named Kreuzberg and a Frenchman who were killed in combat, and an Austrian and a New Zealander who were wounded in combat.

The New Zealander is a pilot named Whitehead, who has a wife and child in New Zealand. He was shot down at Nanchang in December. He and a Frenchman were flying crosscountry when they unwittingly met Japanese planes at the time they were raiding Nanchang. The Frenchman was shot down and killed, and Whitehead's plane caught fire.

Whitehead took to his parachute, while the planes circled above him and directed very heavy machinegun fire at him as he was trying to pull the shrouds of the parachute for the purpose of a faster descent. He was handicapped by a wounded shoulder, while bullets ripped dozens of holes in the parachute. The planes were flying too close to him, and therefore the bullets were going high, it was reported.

Whitehead finally feigned death. He grew limp, with his head slumped on his chest, after which the Japanese planes departed.

The New Zealander was rescued and brought to the Hankow hospital, but as the upper part of his body was in a cast, and he was unable to move during air raids, he was transported to the basement.

Whitehead was sent to Hongkong by plane in January 12.

Russian governmental flyers and independent foreign volunteers allow nobody near the planes which they are flying, and only Russians have been assigned to squadrons for Chinese military duty. However, numerous planes are not under Chinese command, and their maneuvers are a strict secret, giving the Chinese to understand they will brook no interference, it was understood.

Russian Pilots Unsocial, But Daring Flyers

The Russians do not understand English and do not mix with the other foreigners. They are extremely capable and daring, taking extreme, yet sensible risks, it was said. At present they do not want Chinese flying in their squadron.

The Russians at present are not using Chinese planes for combat, but are familiarising themselves with the territory and the quality of the opposition, probably waiting for the most useful moment to slam, suddenly, with all their might. Three or four of these men who are wounded and at present in hospital are very cheerful, Chinese said.

Foreigners claim that the Japanese are poor pilots, and poor anti-aircraft shooters becuase the Japanese race has poor eyes. Also the Japanese, when engaging in combat, seem to be slow thinking and it is easy to out-guess them, some foreign pilots said. Their great numbers, however, are advantageous. The Japanese have abandoned dive bombing which proved to be expensive, Chinese circles said.

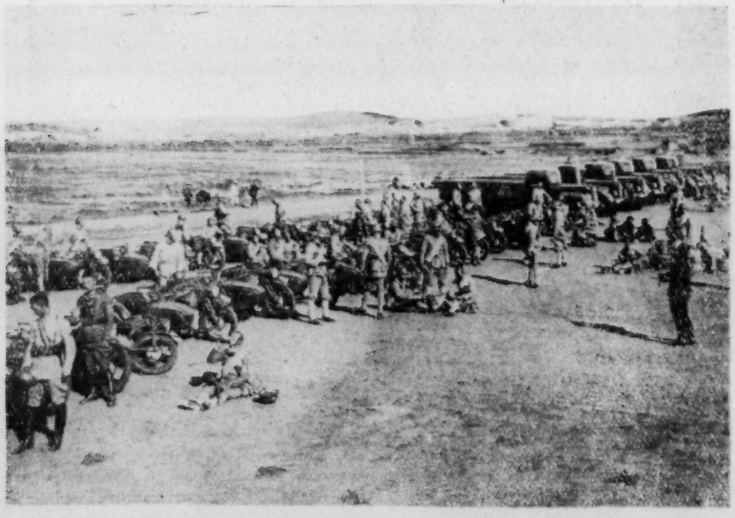
All Italian advisers to the Chinese Government left in December, but about 40 German advisers are still in China. Americans are wary in giving their names, fearing American governmental complications. They claim that the Embassy is not aware of the real number of American volunteers in China. Some are using aliases.

Many Americans have "played the Chinese for suckers," even people who could not fly deceiving the Chinese agents in America who signed them up, some circles here claim. After landing in China they admitted they were unable to fly, but had just come for the trip. Others of a very poor quality were given a test found wanting, and not hired. One adventurer who failed to pass the test became broke and landed a job as a "cabaret bouncer" in Hankow.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE AT HANKOW

Chinese troops engaged in warding off attacks by Japanese bombers. From bases now located within 200 miles of Hankow. The city is subjected to almost daily attacks by Japanese planes.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF HANKOW



Motorized Chinese forces conducting maneuvers in the Hankow district.

交通銀行

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

With Branches and Sub-branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of Banking and Exchange business transacted, including Savings and Trust business.

Shanghai Office: No. 889 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
Telegraphic Address: "CHIAOTUNG"
or "COMMUBANK"

Local Sub-branch Offices:—
Nanking Road, Wayside, Boundary Road,
Bubbling Well Road and Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Japan Plans Ambitious Public Utilities Program for Shanghai

Japanese industrial and utility organizations are seriously considering plans for launching an ambitious program to operate railways, power plants, bus services, waterworks, telephones and telegraphs in areas occupied by Japanese troops between Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking, reports received from various sources indicated this week.

Although little is known among the general public here, informed sources closely connected with local foreign and Chinese industrial and utility firms insist that a large number of Japanese technical experts have visited Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking, Wusih and other cities in their extensive survey in preparation of putting the gigantic plans into effect.

Many Plants Resume

Local sources have little doubt that Japanese industrialist and utility firms have long planned to take all public Chinese enterprises in the wake of the Japanese army's march. In fact in practically all the large cities along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, utility firms have resumed operatings under Japanese control and *de facto* ownership.

The visits and surveys of the Japanese experts, these sources say, is not made to aid in deciding on the principle policy which has already been formed in Tokyo.

They are sent here to look over numerous repairs that have to be made on Chinese utility and industrial plants and to study the way these former Chinese organizations should be operated finally. In other words, the experts are here to find out the long-range policy the Japanese industrial and utility organizations should follow.

Throwing light on this question, the Domei News Agency in a report Thursday from Tokyo states in part:

Special semi-official concerns will be organized by the Japanese Government to participate in the economic rehabilitation of Central and North China. Such firms, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota revealed in the Diet will be charged with the task of carrying out plans for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation. No decision, he revealed, has yet been made by the Government regarding the operation of public utilities in China. These, he said, may either be managed by the state or by state-controlled private enterprises.

At the same time, another significant development on the situation was reported yesterday in a *Reuter* message from Tokyo, which says:

Japanese power interests are organizing a new "Central China Electric Company" for the purpose of taking over the Chapei Power Company at Shanghai and also absorbing the Shanghai Power Company, declares the Industrial Daily News Jan. 28. Capitalized at 45,000,000 yen and with its head office in Shanghai, the new concern, the newspaper adds, will assume the management of all existing power companies in the cities between Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow, and will later merge with the North China Electric Power and Development Company in Tientsin.

Shanghai Officials Express Surprise

Inquiries made by *The China Press* among high Shanghai Power Company officials on the Tokyo report brought forth surprise. They stated that they have never been approached by the Japanese on the proposed sale of their firm. They have no intention of turning the local power plant over to the Japanese, these officials indicated.

At the present time, the Japanese experts are reported to be making detailed examinations of the Chapei Power Company's generating plant, which they hope to put into working order.

As a result of the extensive damage done on the machinery and other equipment by the Chinese before they abandoned the establishment, foreign power experts here are of the opinion that it will take one year and cost $1,000,000 to make the necessary repairs before the plant can resume operations.

In other Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway cities, the Japanese engineers, according to earlier reports from Nipponese sources, have managed to make the preliminary repairs to enable the power plants to resume at least partial operations.

Hangchow, Wusih, Soochow, and Nanking are several of the cities where electric light is said to be available at the present time.

Power Plants Suffer Heavy Damage

However, damages to the Chinese power plants in many of these cities are also reported to be extensive. A truly "long-range" program as envisaged by the Japanese will require a considerable outlay of capital, power experts believe.

Requiring comparatively smaller capital expenditure, however, is the inauguration of bus services in the Japanese occupied areas. A report appearing in the Osaka Mainichi recently reveals that the Hsin-chung Kungssu has already inaugurated a 85-kilometer bus service out of Shanghai with Hongkew as the center. It is planned to extend service in all directions, the report adds.

Reports from Chinese sources stated that a bus line running for more than 15 li along the waterfront of Pootung has been recently opened. Two buses which formerly belonged to the Greater Shanghai City Trust have been repainted and put into operation. The same reports state that the Japanese are planning to resume train traffic on the light railway between the walled town of Chuansha and Pootung bund opposite Kaochangmiao.

Japan to Aid Rehabilitation of Cotton Mills in China

Action to be instituted for the rehabilitation of damaged Japanese cotton mills in China was the topic of a conference between Mr. Tatsuichiro Funatsu, Director-General of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association in China, and Mr. Shikao Matsushima, Director of the Gaimusho's Bureau of Trade, *Domei* reported Jan. 28.

In view of the fact that losses suffered by Japanese enterprises in China were so great as to be beyond comparison with those of 1932, it was the intention of the Gaimusho, *Domei* was informed on good authority, to appropriate special sums for their revival. If need be, a rehabilitation company may be established for this purpose, it was understood.

Hongkong Business Approaches Stagnation

Hongkong's commercial transactions with the interior of China are rapidly reaching the level of stagnation which exists in Shanghai, according to a prominent Hongkong business man who passed through Shanghai Jan. 28. Goods are plentiful and can be moved easily, he told the *China Press*, but there is no demand for them. Merchants in the immediate interior will not stock up because of the uncertainties as to the future.

The recently completed Hongkong-Canton highway as well as the railway between the two cities remain in good shape despite repeated bombings by the Japanese carried out for the purpose of disrupting traffic on the two arteries.

Trains and lorries continue to run more or less on schedule, carrying munitions into the interior and bringing back loads of refugees, he said.

Practically all of the refugees who flocked south from Shanghai have since left the Colony, but their places have been largely filled by refugees from Hankow and other interior cities. The city is greatly crowded by thousands of Chinese from Canton who flocked there when the Japanese threatened to carry out large-scale bombings.

The fear of extensive aerial bombing of Canton as fast passing, however, as it is felt that the Japanese rather have their hands full in the interior along the Yangtse Consequently, Canton is somewhat quieter than before.

The measles epidemic is still rampant in Hongkong, and although on the wane, cholera remains quite prevalent. Efforts are being made to control the epidemic, but this work has been greatly hampered because of the crowded conditions, the visitor said.

Cargo Congestion Continues

Although somewhat relieved during the past two months, the cargo congestion in Hongkong continues, and there are no indications that anything like normal conditions will prevail for a long time, he said.

As the hostilities continued around Shanghai, cargoes dumped in Hongkong soon filled all available godowns. Goods were than stored in all types of vacant buildings as well as vacant lots under temporary sheds. Later it became necessary to carry cargoes to ports south of Hongkong because of the lack of space of any description.

Latterly small shipments to Shanghai and the disposal of some of the cargoes to other markets have relieved the conditions somewhat, but the major part of stored goods remains because of the lack of commercial trade. Gargoes of every conceivable type were dumped in the city. At present there are great amuonts of paper, steel and piece goods which cannot be disposed of.

Large amounts of cargo stored in lighters and in the open along the waterfront were damaged during the typhoon that struck the colony several months ago, he said.

Tracing Cargoes Difficult

Many consignees are having great difficulty in tracing their cargo because of the manner in which they were dumped, the visitor said. At first, attempts were made at keeping order in the storing of goods. Later full shiploads were dumped into any godown space that could be obtained.

As a result, cargoes are stored in great disorder and records of shipments are very incomplete. After determining that his goods are in Hongkong, a consignee often has difficulty in finding the particular godown.

Resignation of Japanese Finance Minister Demanded

Public criticism and distrust of the policies of the Finance Minister, Mr. Kaya, and the Commerce Minister, Mr. Yoshino, whose resignations are being demanded by certain quarters, is said to be causing considerable worry to members of the Cabinet, *Reuters* reports from Tokyo.

In addition, Ministers are reported to be greatly perturbed by the strong attacks in the Diet against the inconsistency of the raw materials control scheme and the yen exchange maintenance policy, on the ground that they are insufficiently concrete to meet the needs of the emergency situation arising from Japan's policy "thoroughly to chastise the National Government in China."

The situation is considered to be delicate, and political circles are watching developments with great interest. The Cabinet is stated to be considering the creation of a Ministry of Economics, as advocated by the Premier for the carrying out of a strong war-time finance and economy policy.

Figures Given on Japan's Indebtedness

Of Japan's total national indebtedness of Yen 9,072,124,000, the general public today holds bonds of the face value of Yen 1,539,584,000; the Government holds Yen 2,293,714,000 worth of bonds, and banks hold the remainder. The general public also has Yen 814,461,000 worth of foreign securities out of Japan's foreign indebtedness of Yen 1,323,081,000, while the Government's holdings total Yen 197,959,000.

These figures were released Jan. 29 by a representative of the Finance Ministry in the course of a budgetary debate in the House of Representatives.

Gold valued at Yen 39,000,000 has been smuggled out of Japan and her colonies during the past three years, the Treasury official further announced. Cases of smuggling numbered 154, while the weight of gold involved totalled 10,260 klgms., he said. During the current financial year, ending on March 31, the Government will have received Yen 28,958,000 in dividends from seven semi-official concerns, including the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Japanese Iron Manufacturing Company, and the Japan Wireless Telegraphy Company, the parliamentarians were also informed.

Japan Seeks Loans Through Private Trading Companies

The "*London News Chronicle* financial expert Jan. 25 wrote that The Japanese Government, after failing to obtain a direct state loan from either the United States or Great Britain, was attempting to use private trading companies as a screen behind which to obtain foreign credits.

He said that the loans in this guise masquerade as purely commercial transactions and that "various big companies are seeking credits in pursuance of the scheme." Representatives of the South Manchurian Railway are negotiating for loans in Switzerland and also conferring with a certain bank syndicate for a substantial loan he asserted.

Economic Emergency Council to Be Formed in Tokyo

Moving to assist the Government in enforcing national wartime economy, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry today decided to establish an Emergency Economic Council. Leading officials of the Government, high officers in the services, leading financiers and prominent members of the Chamber will be asked to sit on the Council.

Financial circles in Tokyo predicted Jan. 28 that the Provisional Government of the Republic of China will appeal to the Japanese Government to assist in plans of the new China regime to contribute capital for the projected Federated Reserve Bank of China. The Provisional Government of China plans to subscribe Yen 12,500,000 for the new bank, which will be capitalized at Yen 50,000,000.

Japan was expected by financiers to accede to the request, *Domei* was informed. Assistance also is likely to be forthcoming from the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Bank of Chosen, these sources said.

Japan Ends Year With Heavy Losses of Gold Resources

Japan has lost approximately one-third of its total gold resources since the gold export movement began last March, it is estimated in well informed quarters, the Pacific Coast Edition of the *Wall Street Journal* reported Dec. 21.

To date, exports have amounted to $245,300,000. It is estimated that total Japanese gold reserves, including known reserves of the Bank of Japan, together with hidden reserves, now amount to about $500,000,000. About $260,000,000 of this is held by the Bank of Japan, while the remainder is held in hidden resources of the government.

Shipments of gold out of Japan have been resumed again on a large scale. Japan has shipped a total of $18,817,000 in the three days to the United States.

Originally the shipments were necessary in order to finance a rapidly growing trade deficit. Japanese foreign trade a year ago was showing the effects of rapidly rising prices for raw materials which Japan imported while export prices were rising less slowly. Hence exports were financing the importations to an increasingly smaller degree. To this was added exceptionally heavy imports early this year in accordance with a program for the intensification of productive capacity of the country. Finally came the Sino-Japanese conflict which has caused a new drain upon Japanese balance of payments. Strenuous efforts to curtail imports have been made but the heavy gold shipments made it apparent that lack of foreign exchange is still acute.

Japan to Demand Indemnity and Reparations

Japan's demands for war indemnity against China included "not only all reparations demanded by a victor" But also the indemnification for the losses suffered by Japanese in China, Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, declared Jan. 27.

This reply was made by Mr. Hirota to a question regarding details of the four-point peace terms recently communicated to the Nationalist government through German good offices.

Necessity of increasing or reducing the gold cover of the Bank of Japan was not being felt now, Mr. Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister declared.

Should gold shipments abroad become necessary, Mr. Kaya continued, newly-mined gold would be used for the purpose.

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

H. B. CAMPBELL

1481 Bubbling Well Road

Phone : 34360

In the United States Court for China

TAMARA L. DOBROVORSKAYA DANKO, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE DANKO, Defendant.	Cause No. 4294 Civil No. 2173 ORDER. Filed at Shanghai, China, Jan. 28, 1938. William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 28th day of January, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since November 13, 1933, and that defendant's last known address was at the United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of January, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of February, 1938, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at SHANGHAI, China,

this 28th day of January, 1938.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

Who's Who in China

T. L. Shen, educator; born in Soochow, Kiangsu, 1899; was graduated from Soochow University with B. Sc. degree and elected member of the Phi Tau Phi Scholastic Honor Society of China; took active part in the Student Movement in 1919; joined the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A's of China first as Secretary of the Publications Department and later as secretary of the Student Division; travelled and lectured extensively among the schools and colleges in China, lectured in India, Burma, and Ceylon with the deputation teams representing the World Student Christian Federation in 1929; taught in Chuen Chi University, Shanghai, for a year; became Principal of Medhurst College, Shanghai, in 1931; joined the membership of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, the China Educational Society, the Chung Hua Vocational Education Association, etc.; serves as Vice President of the China Christian Education Association, President of the East China Christian Education Association, member of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Secondary Schools' Association, the Executive Council of the Shanghai International Educational Association, and the Boards of Directors of Soochow University and of Ginling College, Nanking; formerly Editor-in-Chief, the *Dialectic Soochow*, Editor the *Student Bulletin*, and member of the Editorial Board of the *Chinese Recorder*; temporary address: Medhurst College, Moore's Memorial Church, 316 Yu Ya-ching Road, Shanghai.

沈體蘭
T. L. Shen (Shen Ti-lan)

Chou En-lai, political and military figure; born in 1898 in Huai An, Kiangsu Province; at 13 moved to Fengtien in Manchuria; at 15 he cut off his queue and went to Tientsin to attend Nankai Middle School, graduating after 4 years; active student leader and interested in revolutionary movements; in 1917 he went to Japan as an "auditor" student at Waseda and Japan Universities for a year and a half; then returned and went to Nankai University where he edited a student newspaper; at the end of 1919 was arrested for leading a student demonstration and imprisoned; after his release joined radical society called "Awaken," part-Communist, part-anarchist and part-Kuomintang, where his wife, Teng Ying-ch'ao, was also a member; he went to France in 1920, October, spending two years and later one year in Germany; then became member of the Communist Youth, which was admitted to affiliation with the C. P. in 1922; at that time in France among the "Chinese Union" there were about 400 students who were members of the C. Y., about 100 Anarchists and about 100 Nationalists; returned from France in 1924 and went to Canton, joining C. P. as Secretary of the Provincial Committee; then became Chief of the Whampoa Academy under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; his first battle was in the fight against Chen Chiung-ming; most of the cadets who participated were killed later though some are still with the Red Army, and the majority in this fight were Communists; worked at Whampoa from 1925 to 1926; during Chiang Kai-shek's first coup in Canton, Chou was arrested in Swatow (where he commanded three divisions under Gen. Ho Ying-ching), however Gen. Chiang retained Chou as "advisor" because of his great influence with the cadets; Chou was then appointed by C. P. as head of Party work in the Kuomintang armies; he had in the meanwhile studied military tactics and strategy under General Bleucher and other Soviet teachers at Whampoa; at beginning of 1927 Chou went to Shanghai and was put in charge of the workers' uprisings there; the first uprising (held November, 1926) was a failure; Chou led the second and third (on February 25 and 26 and March 21 and 22, respectively) and the third was a famous success; the purpose was to welcome the Nationalist armies; he had 5,000 armed workers in Shanghai and 80,000 pickets; Chou was arrested in 1927 and nearly executed, but they didn't because, though Pai Chung-hsi had ordered his execution, a division commander released him because his brother had been Chou's student; this Kuomintang commander was later captured by the Reds and became a teacher in the Soviets; after the Shanghai affair, Chou went to Wuhan working in the Party's military committee, then to Nanchang where he was Secretary of the Front Committee of the Nanchang Uprising on August 1, 1927, and went with the first Red Army to Swatow; then Chou did political work, went to Moscow twice, first as delegate to the 6th Congress of the Comintern and then in 1930 as Red Army delegate; in 1931 went to Kiangsi Soviets, first became Secretary of the Central C. P. Bureau, then after six months became Political Commissar under Chu Teh; after 4th Campaign returned to Juikin as vice-chairman of the Military Council; went on Long March during 1934-35, and was sick for three months; Chou is now vice-chairman of the Eighth Route Army's Military Council second to Mao Tse-tung who is Chairman, and acts as liaison between the ex-Reds and the Kuomintang; he is their official representative in Hankow.

N. W.

周恩來
Chou En-lai

Japanese Hint Possibility of Bombing Hankow Central Districts

Bombs may be dropped in the built-up sections of Hankow by Japanese naval aircraft seeking to destroy anti-aircraft batteries recently scattered throughout the residential and business sections of the city, a Japanese naval spokesman hinted Jan. 27.

In their attack on the Hankow military airdrome on Thursday morning, Japanese raiders were subjected to intensive fire from anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns located in the built-up sections of Hankow, the spokesman alleged. Hitherto, Chinese batteries were located near military establishments outside the town.

Questioned regarding his statement at the evening press conference, the Japanese naval spokesman declared that "so far" the Japanese policy of attacking only military establishments remained unchanged.

"We do not wish to make predictions," the spokesman declared when asked if the Japanese forces would resort to bombing of populated areas.

Anti-Aircraft Shell Hits U.S.S. Luzon at Hankow

An American radio operator aboard the U.S.S. *Luzon*, American gunboat stationed here, was slightly scratched when a Chinese anti-aircraft shell hit the Luzon during the Japanese raid on Hankow Jan. 27, according to a *United Press* report. Another Chinese anti-aircraft shell hit the Luzon pontoon killing one Chinese and injuring several others.

Soviet Documents Saved from Burning Embassy Building

Interviewed regarding the fire which destroyed the Soviet Embassy building in Hankow Jan. 24 a secretary of the Embassy said that the fire was caused by an explosion in a stove. The cause of the explosion however has not yet been ascertained. All important documents, he added, were saved before the fire got out of control. The adjoining dormitory building of the staff, which was not affected by the fire, is now being used as the Embassy office.

The Soviet Ambassador to China, M. Ivan Luganets-Orelsky, and his party returned to Hankow, from Chungking, shortly after noon Jan. 25. The Ambassador presented his credentials to Mr. Lin Sen, the Chairman of the National Government in Chungking.

New Soviet Envoy Barely Escapes Death

The new Soviet Ambassador to Chungking barely escaped death on Jan. 24 when Japanese naval aircraft raided the Ichang airfield, press reports received in Tokyo from New York revealed, according to *Domei*. The machine bearing the youthful envoy and his suite from Chungking to Hankow made a forced landing at the airfield a few minutes before the surprise raid, the reports said. When the Japanese machines started raining bombs on the field, the Soviet officials had no time to escape and several of them were wounded. The Soviet Ambassador, however, escaped injury, the messages added.

Chiang Kai-shek Loses Two Planes

Two of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's private planes have been damaged by Japanese raids recently, *United Press* reported from Hankow Jan. 31. One of the planes damaged was a Boeing plane, bombed in a Japanese raid over Mingkwang shortly before the Chinese withdrew from that city. Another plane, a Sikorsky, was accidentally hit by Chinese anti-aircraft fire during the last Japanese raid over Hankow.

Soviet Suspends Postal Relations with Japan

Soviet-Japanese relations took a turn for the worse last week when the U.S.S.R. Jan. 26 ordered the temporary suspension of postal relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

According to the semi-official Soviet news agency, Tass, the move was made "in connection with the protracted unlawful detention by the Japan-Manchukuo authorities of a large quantity of mail and some Soviet citizens together with the mail plane and airmen who, having lost their way, made a forced landing in Manchukuo territory on December 19.

"Owing to the absence of a satisfactory answer of the Japanese government to the repeated addresses of the Soviet government on this subject, the People's Commissariat of Postal and Electrical Communication of U.S.S.R. on January 26th notified the postal administration and the Ministry of Communications of Japan that in accordance with Article V of the Agreement between U.S.S.R. and Japan about the exchange of postal parcels, the Commissariat has instructed to suspend temporarily from January 27th the entire both direct as well as transit exchange of postal parcels between U.S.S.R. and Japan in both directions.

"Parcels send from other countries via U.S.S.R. to Japan before January 28th, as well as parcels en route from Japan to other countries and which are on the territory of U.S.S.R. at the moment of suspension, will be sent according to destination.

"Concerning the abovementioned, the People's Commissariat of Postal and Electrical Communications, notified the postal administration of those countries with which U.S.S.R. has agreements about parcels exchange, also the International Bureau of Universal Postal Union in Bern."

Voroshiloff to Visit Far East

War Commissary K. Voroshiloff, it is stated in informed quarters in Moscow, will shortly start on his long planned tour of inspection in the Far East. This decision was taken after prolonged consultations between Stalin and Marshal Bluecher concerning the forthcoming maneuvers of the Soviet Far Eastern army had shown the impossibility of postponing the tour any longer.

Voroshiloff will in the course of his tour visit the frontier between Soviet Russia and Mongolia and in this connection it is reported that Soviet officers are now being specially trained for service in the Mongolian army, which is declared by Soviet military experts to be as fully equipped and prepared for war as any European army could be. The nucleus of the Mongolian army is said to consist of cavalry numbering about 10,000, to which the Soviet general staff attaches great importance in the case of war.

Japanese Demand Vigorous Steps Against Soviet Pressure

"Vigorous steps" to end the "strong pressure" allegedly exerted by Moscow upon Japanese enterprises and nationals in the Soviet Far East were demanded by representatives of the Minseito and Seiyukai parties during a call on Foreign Minister Koki Hirota Jan. 25, *Domei* reported from Tokyo.

The demand, which served to propel the Soviet-Japanese relations into the limelight, was presented by Kiroku Oguchi and Hyogoro Sakurai, Chairmen of the Seiyukai's and the Minseito's Political Affairs Committees respectively.

Both parliamentarians placed emphasis on the necessity of removing restrictions placed by the Soviet authorities on the operation of Japanese oil concessions in North Saghalien.

The demand was interpreted by political circles here as an answer to the speech of V. M. Molotov, Russian Premier, before the newly elected Supreme Soviet on Jan. 19 in which he announced his Government's intention to treat Soviet-Japanese border issues "with greater firmness."

M. Molotov's address came close on the heels of Deputy Andrey Zhdanov's demand that the Government end "hooliganism of Japanese agents in Manchukuo."

These charges were countered by the Gaimusho with a list of cases involving alleged maltreatment of Japanese subjects ranging from intimidation of a maid-servant employed by the Consulate-General of Vladivostok to refusal to issue visae to Japanese diplomats.

"Hochi" Sees Singapore Maneuvers As United Front Against Japan

American participation in the ceremony of opening of the Singapore base on Feb. 5 is "nothing but a British trump card of a united Anglo-American-French-Soviet front against Japan," the Hochi, a prominent daily, charged today.

Soviet Russia, the daily's correspondent in Tsuruga simultaneously reported, is feverishly strengthening her defenses in the Far East.

These war preparations, the report added, are closely linked with the current naval maneuvers by the fleets of France, Great Britain and the United States.

New fortifications have been erected in Vladivostok and Kamchaka, in the forbidding Okhotsk Sea, while the number of divisoins stationed in the Far East has been increased, the correspondent said.

Moreover, he went on, the number of Soviet warships in general, and submarines in particular, in Vladivostok has been greatly expanded, "with the tacit consent of France, Britain and United States."

In the United States Court for China

LOUIS I. RAISIN
Plaintiff.
vs.
KITTY RAISIN
Defendant.

Cause No. 4295
Civil No. 2174
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, January 29, 1938.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 28th day of January, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein within last six months, and that defendant's last known address was 1345 Alexinton Ave., New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of January, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of February, 1938, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURTS
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 29th day of January, 1938.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

We will pay one dollar each for copies of the following issues.

Vol.	31,	No. 4	Dec.	27,	1924
Vol.	31,	No. 11	Feb.	14,	1925
Vol.	34,	No. 3	Sept.	26,	1925
Vol.	44,	No. 9	April	28,	1928

Please mail with statement to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Men and Events

Carrying with her the second baby giant panda to be captured alive, Mrs. William H. Harkness, Jr., noted New York woman explorer, left Shanghai January 29 aboard the Empress of Russia for Vancouver en route to Chicago.

R. D. Abraham will deliver an address before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, Feb. 10 on the subject, "Three Antique Art Objects." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. The meeting will be open to the public.

Mr. Woo Kyatang, of the *China Press*, left Shanghai Feb. 1 on the s.s. *Chitral* for Hongkong, accompanying his wife on the first stage of her journey to the United States where she is going to visit her parents in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Woo is taking her year old son, Robert, with her. Mr. Woo will return to Shanghai in a week or two.

The Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo banned a new book entitled "Latest China," which was recently published in Japan, supposedly with police permission, by Hakuyosha Kanda. The reason for the suppression of the book was the accidental discovery that the book contained an extract from an encyclopedia which had been published in the Soviet Union.

Major-General Kurt Wallenius, former Chief-of-Staff of the national army of Finland, but now a newspaper correspondent, has returned to his home country after an extended trip through the Far East, including an inspection of the war situation in China. The former Finnish military officer is now correspondent for three leading papers published in his native language.

Kung Teh-chen, 18-year-old 77th lineal descendant of the sage Confucius, is planning to proceed to the United States this month for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures on China's sufferings from the war. Since his arrival in Hankow Mr. Kung has issued a circular addressed to followers of Confucianism, urging them to pray for the defeat of Japan. Young Kung is married and his 17-year-old wife is expecting a baby shortly.

H.M.S. Scorpion, a 670-ton gunboat designed for service as flagship on the Yangtse River, has been completed at East Cowes, England. She will leave for China in August. The gun-boat, which is the eighth vessel to bear the name Scorpion in the British Navy, is 200 feet long with a 34-foot beam. It was ordered by the British Government in 1936. The main armaments consist of two 4-inch guns, one 3.7 howitzer and 13 smaller gons.

Arthur W. Just, correspondent for Frankfurter Zeitung, leading German newspaper, arrived in Shanghai last week on an inspection trip through the Far East. Mr. Just was accompanied by Mrs. Just. For many years Mr. Just was stationed in Moscow and is generally regarded as an authority on that country. Prior to visiting Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Just traveled in Japan, Manchuria and North China. They will return to Europe by way of French Indo-China and Singapore.

Alfred Joseph Daw, 25-year old unrecognized Briton, charged by the police with having misappropriated 53y bags of rice valued at $856 and belonging to the Nantao Refugee Zone, on Jan. 5 and 6, was sentenced to three year's imprisonment and further fined $600, in the First Special District Court. Daw removed the rice from a bank godown in the Settlement under the pretext that he was to take it to the refugee zone, but instead of doing so. he sold the rice to a group of Cantonese for over $500 which were later lost in gambling.

Chinese National Flags flew at half-mast throughout the city Jan. 28 to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the first Shanghai war in 9132. Apart from the appearance of Chinese flags, there was no public ceremony which in former years were always sponsored by local organizations to observe the anniversary of the hostilities. Special precautions against disturbances and the sudden renewal of Chinese guerilla activities were taken yesterday by Japanese garrison forces in Pootung, according to Chinese reports. Settlement and French police also took precautions against any demonstration and other incidents.

Mrs. Sarah Gensburger, wife of Henri Gensburger, died at her home in Shanghai on Jan. 31 at the age of 62 years. She was one of the best known foreign residents of Shanghai and aside from her husband is survived by three sons, Freddie, Victor and Emile and a daughter, Mrs. Annie Moiseiwitch, who resides in England. The funeral service which was largely attended, was held at the Jewish Cemetery on Baikal Road on Feb. 1 and was preceded by services at the Hebrew Relief Shelter House and the Ohel Rachael Synagogue. Mrs. Gensburger had been active in the affairs of both organizations.

Winter recess of the University of Shanghai began last Saturday following the completion of a successful term despite the local emergency situation, according to an announcement of the President, Mr. H. C. E. Liu. More than 700 students enrolled for the classes, which were held in the Downtown School of Commerce on Yuen M8ng Yuen Road. Entrance examinations for the Spring term, which commences on February 17, will be held on Feb. 11. Although none of the major buildings of the campus of the University of Shanghai in Yangtsepoo were destroyed, the University will not be able to return to its home for the Spring term.

William Morris, Director of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, returned to Shanghai from a business trip to North China. Mr. and Mrs. Morris returned to Shanghai from their home in the United States last October.

Another "protest bombing" of Soviet property took place Jan. 31 following numerous similar incidents recently. About 9 o'clock, a cigar box containing what is believed to have been either a big firecracker or some gunpowder exploded outside the sixth floor window of Soviet Vice-Consul M. A. Constantinoff's flat, No. 62 Washington pAartments, corner Avenue Petain and Route Cohen. The attacker in this case showed skill in lowering the box containing the explosive from the roof garden of the building. He attached a long string to the missile and suspended it outside the window of the objective apartment. The explosion is believed not to have been an actual bombing attempt since it succeeded only in breaking one window pane. At the time, there was only the house boy in the flat, and he was untouched.

Japan Seeks Other Postal Routes

Following the Soviet decision to suspend the parcel post service between Japan and the Soviet Union, the Japanese postal authorities have immediately taken steps to direct parcel posts to Europe by other routes than the Siberian Railway, Reuters reported from Tokyo Jan. 28.

A joint conference of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Communications resulted in a request to the Soviet Government to explain its suspension of the parcel post service. The Soviet unilateral suspension of the parcel post service, they say, affects not only Japan and the Soviet Union, but other countries as well.

The Soviet airplane in question is suspected by the "Manchukuo" authorities of being a military 'plane, according to a press message from Chang Chun, which, quoting the statement of the "Manchukuo" Government, says:

"Cases of illegal crossing of the frontier by Soviet airplanes, since early last year, have totalled 18, on top of which occurred a flagrant case of the invasion of "Manchukuo" territory as far as 200 kilometers, by the Soviet airplane in question."

The statement declares that a Soviet airplane, flying from Vladivostok on December 19, landed at Kaolingtze, on the Harbin-Pogranitchnaya Railway, almost half way between the two termini, and 200 kilometres westward from the border. The 'plane in question," the statement proceeds, "was disguised as a mail plane, but was actually a military machine equipped with "machineguns and bomb racks."

The distance covered by the plane, the statement points out, is a forbidden area from a military viewpoint, while there is reason to suspect that the Soviet machine actually flew farther westward, reconnoitering in a forbidden zone at a low altitude. The statement justifies the detention of the plane, declaring that the Government of "Manchukuo" possesses the right to detain a "suspicious airplane, which illegally crossed the border and made a forced landing far inside "Manchukuo" territory pending completion of the necessary investigation."

Fight The Depression.

Even trivial worries assume serious proportions when your health suffers, therefore, in these days of depression, it is doubly necessary to keep yourself in the best possible condition physically and mentally, in order to be able the better to combat the many difficulties which are daily arising.

Regular elimination of the waste matter from the system is essential to health, and to ensure this, an occasional dose of Pinkettes is usually all that is needed. Gently, yet thoroughly, Pinkettes dispel constipation, tone up the liver, stimulate digestion, banish biliousness, they also help to purify the breath, clear the skin and relieve piles.

Pinkettes drive away depression and gloom. They are equally good for men and women. Chemists everywhere sell them.

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches

Your work
should bear
our imprint

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Present Position of France in Europe

Recently two books of absorbing interest but of entirely different characters, have appeared which throw considerable light on the present position of France in Europe.

The first of these books, *Zola and the Dreyfus Case*, by Lee M. Friedman, is a scholarly production which includes some new letters heretofore unpublished. Although the author writes primarily of the charges against Captain Alfred Dreyfus and the courageous fight of Emile Zola for what he believed to be right, the book has considerable interest when compared to present day France.

Friedman points out in his Preface that France during the time of Dreyfus was in a position similar to that of Germany today —recently defeated in war, territories grabbed by the victors, economically unstable and blaming the whole mess on the Jews. In 1894 the French blamed the "Jews and Protestants," while today Germany blames "Marxism and the Jews."

France, since she theoretically won a victory in the World War, is in a position to be more liberal now, but Germany is experiencing in an even greater degree the illiberal dictatorial methods which frequently follow economic and military defeat. Germany is now going through the struggles that were in some measure experienced by France before the war.

Today, just as at the peace conferences, France is looking for security. In this respect, the second book, (in French) is also revealing. France must be saved in Spain, declares the title of the book, (*Sauvons la France en Espagne*) which is written by Philippe Lamour and Andre Cayatte.

On two sides France is bordered by Fascist powers, and the creation of a fascist power in Spain would very nearly isolate the country. For many years France has been preparing a defense against her traditional enemy, Germany, building the famous Maginot line of fortifications. On the Italian border France has built another line of fortification almost as strong. Belgium is neutralized, and any violation of the status of Belgium would immediately bring England into the argument, just as in 1914. Switzerland is also trying to reinforce its neutral status, but a violation of her neutrality would not have the same effect on Britain as would the violation of Belgium, from where it would be possible to dominate the English Channel.

Until the arrival of high powered, long distance bombing planes, France, with her powerful fortifications had backed up the peace treaties with considerable success. Now the bombing planes are threatening France, and Germany and Italy are supporting General Francisco Franco in Spain, threatening to surround France with fascist countries and consequently potential enemies of the Republic.

Should General Franco win the Spanish civil war, Germany and Italy will have won a strategic victory over France that might have tremendous consequences. France would then be forced to build another Maginot line along the Pyrenees and increase her air force tremendously, because then, practically all of France would be within easy flying range of bombers from Saarbruck, Turin or Pamplona.

Such an eventuality would be a tremendous blow to France, the authors of this book argue, consequently France has a direct interest in the Spanish civil war from the standpoint of her own security. The farce of non-intervention must cease, they assert. France must return to international law, which allows ordinary commercial activities between belligerents, and the two Spanish parties have not even been recognized as belligerents. Under non-intervention the nationalists have received aid in both men and material from Germany and Italy while France and Great Britain, who are interested in the maintenance of the Spanish republic, have limited themselves to the sending of foodstuffs under the strict surveillance of members of the Non-Intervention control commission.

The position of France as revealed in these two books—and which is generally recognized—is that of a satisfied power interested in maintaining its position in European affairs, while it is being attacked (mostly by bluff) by other powers who are interested in gaining concessions at the expense of France.

F. W. G.

"The Chinese Mercury"—New Publication at Columbia, Missouri

The Chinese Mercury, a quarterly journal for the world's English-reading public, made it's first appearance in Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A. in October, 1937. It is published by the Chinese students in the School of Journalism, University of Missouri at Columbia, by the Staples Publishing Company. The editor of the new periodical is Yi-Siang Chow, and the advisory editorial Board,

If You Feel Like This

Your Nerves Need A Tonic.

When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts your store of nervous energy a condition results called neurasthenia. It is met with in men who concentrate too closely on business affairs; women also become similarly afflicted through the stress and strain of social life or of domestic anxieties.

To re-build exhausted forces and re-vitalize overtaxed nerves there is only one right way and that is through the blood. And to strengthen, purify and enrich the blood nothing better exists than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the tonic of world-wide reputation. Almost as long as you can remember Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a familiar name to you; if you are a sufferer from any form of trouble due to impoverished blood or disordered nerves give them your confidence now and the probability is you will think of them with gratitude for the rest of your life. All chemists can supply

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN AREAS OF MILITARY ACTIVITY

Hundreds of subscribers, who were forced to leave their homes because of the war situation, have been unable to return and in many instances, have been compelled to establish temporary or permanent residences elsewhere.

As a result they have been unable to receive copies of **The Review** mailed to their normal addresses.

In all cases these back copies have been retained in the office pending receipt of instructions as to new addresses.

Subscribers would thus confer a favor if they would notify this office of their present addresses, with instructions as to methods of routing the paper so as to assure delivery, particularly in Central, West and Northwest China. Mail deliveries between Shanghai and such points as Hankow now require a minimum of 8 to 10 days.

If you are SATISFIED

with

The China Critic

WHY NOT GIVE YOUR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

THE SAME SATISFACTION?

BE A "CRITIC BOOSTER"!

Subscribe Now! - - - - - Do it yourself!

"Subscribe to the Critic" - - Pass the word!

Subscription Rates:
(Including Postage)

China ..... C.$7.00

Other Countries..... G.$5.00

THE CHINA CRITIC

桂中樞 C. S. Kwei, *Editor* | 朱少屏 P. K. Chu, *Business Manager*

191 Carter Road, Shanghai, China Telephone 31164

includes: Frank L. Martin, Dean; William Allen White, Mrs. Walter Williams, Arthur N. Holcombe, and Vernon Nash. It is edited after the style of the "Reader's Digest" and contains original articles relative to the Far Eastern situation and reprints of leading newspapers and magazine articles on the Far East and the struggle for supremacy in that part of the world. The editor has contributed an excellent and well-phrased article on "Where Japan Digs Her Own Grave."

China Hong List for 1938 Makes Appearance

The *China Hong List* for 1938, published by the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Shanghai, comprises a volume of 911 pages, bound in the usual red cover. The *Hong List* has long since established itself as one of the best books of its kind to be found anywhere. As its sub-title states, it is a business and residential directory of all foreigners and the leading Chinese in the principal ports and cities of China. The main portion of the volume, is, naturally, devoted to Shanghai. In the *Shanghai Hong List* all firms, institutions, missions, and consulates are arranged alphabetically, together with their staffs. General headings used in this section include: the American Forces, British Forces, Chambers of Commerce, Churches, Clubs and Associations, College and Schools, Consulates, Diplomatic, French Forces, Hospitals, Missions and Municipal. A notable omission from previous issues is the list of Chinese Government offices. In the agencies' section agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically with the firm's name. In the Trade Directory there is an alphabetical list of Shanghai firms under their professional or trade headings. In the Shanghai Who's Who business men and women are listed alphabetically with their addresses. In the Street Directory the streets of Shanghai are listed in English and Chinese with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices and stores. In the Residential Directory the foreign and Chinese residents are listed alphabetically with their private addresses. Shipping and diplomatic information is covered in sections devoted to those subjects. The department devoted to railways bears the following note: "As most of the Chinese railways are located in the sphere of Sino-Japanese hostilities, it has been impossible to secure details of the staffs from any of the offices. The only office to supply information is the South Manchuria Railway." There are also hong lists for all the other principal cities and ports from Harbin to Canton. Foreign residents in China outside of Shanghai are listed in an Outport Who's Who. Prostestant and Roman Catholic Missions are listed separately. There is also a Missionaries Who's Who. The price of the Hong List is $10.00.

A CHILD'S APPETITE.

It is too much to expect a child with a healthy appetite to limit his helpings to reasonable bounds when confronted with sweets, pastries, ice cream and other rich food, especially so, at times when supervision cannot be exercised. Disordered digestion which invariably follows such over indulgence, with consequent biliousness, feverishness and lassitude, need cause no undue alarm, for a dose of Baby's Own Tablets will quickly remove the source of the trouble by cleansing the stomach and bowels.

The tablets aid digestion, reduce feverishness, prevent colic, relieve 'wind', check vomiting and diarrhoea, expel worms. For infants at the teething stage there is nothing which more effectively soothes the pain and promotes healthful sleep.

Keep Baby's Own Tablets handy in the home for the prompt correction of childhood health upsets. Chemists everywhere can supply them.

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Investment Bankers

and Brokers in Securities and Commodities

Daily New York and London Stock Exchange Service

Sassoon House **Telephone 11200**

Subscribe to

The China Weekly Review

$12.00 per year

YOUR HELP NEEDED!

Up to January 22nd, the Shanghai International Red Cross has among other things spent $417,527.34 for caring of refugees, $109,392.38 for wounded soldiers, $59,063.69 for medical supplies, and $19,379.40 for civilian hospitals. Though these are large sums, they have not been sufficient to meet the needs of the multitudes of war sufferers in the city.

Beginning from January, the Shanghai International Red Cross has undertaken the responsibility of supporting some 150,000 more refugees. For this additional relief burden, no less than $450,000 are required per month.

In view of this desperate situation, the Shanghai International Red Cross feels that unless increasingly large donations can be obtained from friends in outports and abroad, its work cannot go on unhampered. Will you extend a helping hand in this humanitarian work? If so, please sign the blank below and send your donation today.

.....

To the Shanghai International Red Cross,
505 Honan Road, Shanghai.

Desiring to have a share in assisting the multitudes of war refugees in Shanghai, I hereby enclose a check (or postal money order) for Dollars.....as my donation to the Shanghai International Red Cross.

Name.....
Address.....

WOULD 200 PERSONS BE INTERESTED

In a day-to-day record of the "Undeclared War" on the Shanghai and Peiping fronts since the beginning—July 7 in the north, July 24 at Shanghai?

THE REVIEW has published in its weekly issues a complete day-to-day record of the war. Recently many persons have suggested the reprinting of the record in a booklet which could be used for reference or mailed to friends abroad who are interested in developments here.

Would 200 persons be interested in obtaining copies (5 ins. X 7 ins., approximately 150 pages) at a cost of $2 each, including postage? If so, this would enable us to proceed with the work. Please fill out the attached form and mail at once:

.....

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Please reserve for the undersigned....copies of the day-to-day record of the war at a cost not to exceed $2.

Name .....
Address .....

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

FOR NEWS, VIEWS AND INFORMATION

THE FIFTH EDITION

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

SOME FEATURES OF THE FIFTH EDITION

It contains the biographical sketches of practically 1,500 of China's present-day leaders in practically all fields of endeavor and from all parts of the country. It gives their latest known addresses.

It contains the biographies of a considerable number of well-known Chinese women, a valuable feature which did not appear in previous editions.

Each biographical sketch contains, in addition to the names (in both English and Chinese) the place and date of birth, schools attended, positions held and most notable achievements of official or civilian life. It's an invaluable book for professional and businessmen or anyone interested in or concerned with China and the Chinese people.

The Price of the Book, Including Postage is $5.00 (U.S. Currency) mailed to foreign Countries; or $10.00 (silver) mailed to addresses in China.

A Book That Every One Interested In China Should Have

Order Your Copy Today!

USE THIS COUPON

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Enclosed please find Ten Dollars, $10.00. Chinese Currency, (or U. S. $5.00) for which please send me one copy of "WHO'S WHO IN CHINA."

Name .....

Address .....

Twenty-One Significant Years of the Chinese Republic

The first issue of *The China Weekly Review* was published early in 1917 about the time China entered the World War. Since the first issue, twenty-one years ago, *The Review* has printed a weekly record of happenings in China in the fields of politics, social, financial and economic affairs. Students of Far Eastern problems in all parts of the world consult the files of *The Review* for information on subjects affecting China and the world generally.

Thousands of English-reading Chinese and foreigners in all parts of the Chinese Republic read *The Review* regularly. Its constantly increasing circulation attests to the confidence which they have in its news summaries and editorial comment. *The Review* is read regularly in more than 250 interior towns and cities of China, reaching every province in the land. No other foreign-language paper published in the Far East is so widely read and quoted.

Subscribe for *The Review* and keep abreast of Far Eastern happenings. The subscription price is $12 (silver) a year in China, or U.S. $8 abroad, including postage. Send orders to the undersigned or any recognized subscription agent.

A SPECIAL OFFER—SAVE MONEY

If you wish to become a subscriber to **The China Weekly Review,** subscription rate, $12.00 per year, you may obtain BOTH **The Review** for one full year and a copy of "WHO'S WHO IN CHINA:"

In China: Chinese Cy. *$16.00.* . . . . Postage Paid.
In Foreign Countries; U.S. *$10.00* . . . . " "

FILL OUT THE FORM BELOW FOR THE SPECIAL OFFER

Enclosed please find Mex. $16.00 or $10.00 (U.S. Currency) for which please send me one copy of "WHO'S WHO IN CHINA" and a full year's subscription to *The China Weekly Review.* My address is as follows:

Name .....

Address .....

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR and PUBLISHER

160 AVENUE EDWARD VII.—SHANGHAI

Special Supplement to the "China Weekly Review"

CHINA'S YOUTH IN THE WAR

SEVEN SPECIAL ARTICLES, SKETCHES, PHOTOGRAPHS

•

WAR POEM CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT

PRIZE-WINNING VERSES

•

AT SCHOOL IN A REFUGEE CAMP

PEN AND INK IMPRESSIONS BY SCHIFF

•

WHITHER THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR?

BY A CHINESE OBSERVER

SHANGHAI, CHINA, FEBRUARY 5, 1938 - - - PRICE OF SUPPLEMENT, 10 CTS.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
Special China Youth Supplement

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Students See Program Fulfilled..... *by* HUBERT FREYN	1
Boy Scouts Assume Leading Role In Crisis *by* LIANG PAO-YU	2
"Wild Boys", Homeless Through War, Now Major Problem.....*by* GEORGE LEONOF	4
Youthful Chinese Joan Of Arc.....	5
Girl Guides Perform Vital Services..... *by* BRUNO KROKER	6
Boy Workers Face Gloomy Future..... *by* AN INDUSTRIAL EXPERT	8
Shanghai Boy Scouts Make Epic Trip To Hankow	9
At School In A War Refugee Camp *by* SCHIFF	10–11
War Poem Contest Result Announced, The Winning Poem	12
Child Welfare In War Areas.....	15
Whither The Sino-Japanese War..... *by* A CHINESE OBSERVER	16
China's War Time Educational Problem.....	17
Young Volunteers Aid City Police.....	18
Shanghai Students Organize For War Work	19
Chinese "Y" Comforts Soldiers.....	20
Hunan Youth Rally To Country's Aid.....	20
Kwangsi Girls Don Soldiers' Uniform.....	21
What War Means To China's Children *by* CHINA PHOTO SERVICE	iii

THE YOUTH OF CHINA

ON numerous occasions in the past Chinese youth has embarrassed the authorities by demonstrations which were considered to threaten peace and order. In almost every instance, however, though the methods were not always well-advised, the animating motive was good and was later recognized as praiseworthy. These demonstrations seemed generally to have failed in their object, but in reality they were successful though the success was often long delayed.

When the history of the youth movement in China is written, it is probable that it will be emphasized that youth, male and female, gained a fuller and deeper understanding of patriotism than the politicians and that the understanding began at a much earlier period. They realized, at first perhaps more by instinct than by reasoning, that they were to be the vanguard in the long, difficult and uphill journey which lay before the nation. When the reproach is voiced that they sought through over-impetuosity to set a pace which could not be maintained, it should be remembered that cold calculation cannot be reasonably expected of the young. The older that men grow the less, as a rule, are they likely to act without careful consideration and deliberate weighting of costs. Youth—and Providence is to be thanked that it is so—is guided by the heart and not by the head.

Never has the youth of China shown to greater advantage than when the Japanese military clique embarked upon what they myopically thought would be a short, sharp and successful war of aggression. Girls and boys, young women and young men clamored to be allowed to be of national service. At the front and behind the lines they worked night and day performing the duties, however dangerous or distasteful, that were assigned to them. Some record of what they have done, are doing and will continue to do until an exhausted but triumphant China finds relief from her travail is given in this Supplement, but to tell the whole story would require many volumes.

In their simplicity, the Japanese sought to eradicate what they call anti-Japanese teaching by bowdlerizing the text-books of schools in the regions which they temporarily dominate. What was described as anti-Japanese teaching was in reality a factual account of the long continued efforts of Japan to reduce China to the status of a fief. The Japanese have not paused to think that by their brutalities and unspeakable outrages upon civilian Chinese during the present war they have manufactured millions of sentient anti-Japanese text-books which are teaching old and young throughout the country the truths that the Japanese sought to suppress. These text-books are the youth of China. Even in the regions in which the Japanese solemnly and humorlessly play at creating make-believe regimes, reports of the crimes committed by the Japanese soldiery are circulated by these young people and the teaching in the homes nullifies the false doctrine taught in the Japanese controlled schools.

One signal and undeniable success has been scored by Japan. They have succeeded in turning all the enhusiasm, all the effort, all the determination of the youth of China into one channel—implacable resistance to the aggressor.

EDITORIAL NOTE

This is the third special war supplement to be published by the *China Weekly Review*. The last one, published with the December 25 issue of the magazine, told of the war activities of Chinese women. This one shows how Chinese youth has sought to do its bit.

As only a limited number of copies of the supplement are printed in addition to those sent out with the ordinary issue those wishing to obtain extra copies are urged to apply to the Business Office of the "China Weekly Review," 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. The supplement is sold at 10 cents a copy.

STUDENTS SEE PROGRAM FULFILLED

China's "Public Opinion" Play Vital Part In Struggle

BY HUBERT FREYN

"AND what are the Chinese students doing these days, if you please?" several people have asked in that tone of offended irritation which some foreigners seem to acquire in China; the inference being that they are doing nothing. According to them, the students formerly made a great deal of noise—and caused so much inconvenience!—with demonstrations, boycotts, and what not. Now, when the war is actually being fought, one hears nothing of them. From which an obvious conclusion is to be drawn: the complainants always considered the students to be no good and now find their judgment vindicated.

One statement is undoubtedly true; almost nothing is heard of them. While two years ago their revolt in Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places made headlines, in these days newspapers carry no word of student activities.

Does this mean that the students were only braggarts who raised much commotion in peace times but "got cold feet" when the fighting started in earnest? Whoever has really known the Chinese student knows also this could not be true. Lack of news could not mean lack of action.

It does not. But when guns roar and armies clash, newspaper space is filled with military events. The much less conspicuous but little less important doings of Young China have necessarily failed to receive attention in the press.

The Japanese knew better. The well-nigh systematic bombing of Chinese schools in the areas of hostilities was not perpetrated just for fun or because schools are possible military headquarters. They were destroyed chiefly because they had been the most prominent centres of Chinese patriotism; because it was the school youth of China that had persistently preached resistance against aggression.

This has always been the students' main slogan, and to their profound rejoicing the Government has at last applied itself to the task of opposing force by force. Interestingly, also in other respects the student program of 1935 has been or is now being carried out. The events have demonstrated its soundness.

What were the other demands which the student organization presented to the Government and the public at large in December 1935? First, cessation of civil war—an accomplished fact after the Sian Coup. Second, genuine unification by the participation of the left wing in the government—a gradual development of the present and near future. Third, instruction in and organization for resistance of the masses started by the Eighth Route Army in Shansi, now being put through in other provinces. Fourth, close cooperation between the armed forces and the people—admittedly the prerequisite for successfull guerilla warfare.

In other words, what the "irresponsible immature youngsters" wanted two years ago has become an acknowledged policy of the National Government and is step by step evolving under our very eyes. And it is to the third point of the program that the student of today, turned from a rebel into an ardent loyalist, devotes his main efforts.

This new rôle of his and war conditions impose limitations. He is no longer free to indulge in exciting escapades the need for which has vanished. The main body of the students has become an important but obscure force of workers.

Not every one, of course. In the absence of all but moral compulsion — also the nation-wide conscription system was little more than a plan at the outbreak of the war—the individual student has been left to follow his own promptings. Despite the existence of over nine thousand student "refugees" a considerable number have continued such studies as conditions allow. Of these, the ambitious ones combine school with patriotic work. Some undoubtedly prefer staying with parents or relatives in safe places, school or no school. But those who form the élite—how many, it is impossible to say—have discarded their books and now devote their energies to national salvation.

The ways and means are manifold and partly governed by local conditions. In the Shanghai area so many college students were from the outset rendered homeless and their institutions transferred inland that student patriotic work was left to the middle school students, especially to the boy and girl scouts. Their deeds after the bombing tragedies, in the refugee camps, and in samaritan work behind the lines are too well known to need repeating. For the scouts the three months of the Shanghai battle were, as a newspaper put it, the time when they realized all the good and heroic deeds they had been dreaming of during their training. It was the time when boys of twelve to eighteen years of age could show of what stuff they were made. Suffice it to say that the supply of volunteers far exceeded the considerable demand.

Not restricted to Shanghai but originating here was the People's Salvation Propaganda Corps which, comprising students of both sexes, aimed at bringing to the soldiers both education and recreation. It consisted of traveling groups which entertained the troops by means of songs, dramatics, popular ballads, and instructed them through lectures. Not to be left behind by their elder brothers and sisters, school children organized a patriotic club whose members undertook the duty of writing missives of encouragement to their unknown defenders. To imagine the effect which such an epistle composed of stiff, carefully painted characters and laborously couched in simple sentences must have had on a seasoned war-veteran, one needs only bear in mind the universal love for children so deeply ingrained in the Chinese heart. Who would not have gone through a thousand bombings for such a recognition?

Students in Nanking had only two opportunities: either to join military training camps (girls, classes in nursing) or else become part of the general exodus. Otherwise, they could do very little because enemy planes came too often. One propaganda group, however, was eventually organized by forty-six Nanking, Peiping, and Tientsin students which, with Government money, made a three months' tour through Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, to bring to towns and villages by means of talks and plays the urgent message of the hour. Having among them some old-timers from the 1935-36 activities, this group was quite successful and even managed here and there to lay the foundation of village organization for resistance.

At Hankow, because of the city's mounting importance for various government functions and as a traffic centre, in the general restlessness the students, to quote a friend, "did not get any work done, being only busy transferring schools." Finally they succeeded in organizing at the end of October a propaganda corps of three hundred. Whatever in the constant flux they are able to accomplish must remain to be seem.

More favored, because thus far free from enemy pressure, has been Canton. For many years the stronghold of Anti-Nipponism, this city and its province offered to the students (many of whom used to study in the north) the best opportunity. Former underground organizations shifted quickly and easily to an open war basis and furnished nuclei for others. All were eventually brought together into the "All fight together Association." While the leading posts are held by Party officers, the rank and file is composed almost entirely of students. The organization is divided into a number of "Leading Parties", and comprises several hundred working groups divided among the various provincial districts. Each Leading Party in turn usually has four sections propaganda, training, organization, and working, with further specialization in each. For instance, a young man may be assigned to the "wall-news and singing" unit of the propaganda section; or to its literary—"civilizing"—unit, a great deal of popular

(Continued on Page 5)

BOY SCOUTS ASSUME LEADING ROLE IN CRISIS

Chinese Youths Enrol In War Time Service Corps

BY LIANG PAO-YU

SCOUTS the world over take an oath of service when they enroll. Chinese Boy Scouts had already demonstrated their allegiance to this ideal during serious emergencies but the past five months have proved beyond doubt the selflessness and courage of the youth of this splendid organization. Boy Scouts are esteemed the world over, and the Chinese lads are not behind those of other nations of the world.

Since fighting began around Shanghai, on Friday, August 13, the scouts have had a unique opportunity of demonstrating their worth, and living up to their vow of service. They have not failed in any respect. Honesty, truth, courage and most of all, service have been the watchwords by which they lived. Three scouts were killed in the course of their duties but their memory has been an added incentive to others.

Begun in Hongkong in 1912, the Chinese Boy Scout movement came under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek in 1926, and its educational and guiding principles have been regulated and guided by him ever since. The scouts are trained in the ideals of loyalty, filial piety, trustworthiness and peace. Modern science, physiology and right thinking suitable for young minds are part of their education, and they are trained to develop their faculties so they will be able to render good service to the nation and to society in general.

"The happiest act in a man's life is to be able to render service to others," is one of their dictums. Another famous one exhorts them to "Be prepared" and "to do one good turn a day." When these lads grow up, the scout maxims grow with them, and the training they received as schoolboys stands them in good stead for emergencies. They are encouraged to think quickly, and decide a course of action on their own initiative, rather than by any set rule.

During actual warfare around Shanghai, with shells bursting and bombs dropping horrible death from the skies, there were many situations which called for cool, quick thinking. The scouts rose to every occasion, and their example has been an inspiration, not only to other scouts, but to all those who saw them in action.

Following the Lukouchiao incident last year, a Boy Scouts War Time Service Corps was organized in Shanghai, for the purpose of sending volunteers to the north to help the soldiers in the battlefield. The outbreak of hostilities in the Shanghai area gave this new service ample scope for helping in a thousand different ways.

From the outset, a call for new members to enroll for training was made, and intensive instruction was given to enable these lads to qualify for active service. Scouts past 14 years of age were asked to volunteer for emergency service, and older scouts, some of whom had received training, but who were not actually members of the organization any more, were banded into a group of volunteers to serve in the fighting area itself. This latter group was called the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Boy Scouts.

Scout duties included transportation, communication, labor, delivering messages, guard duty at hospitals, care and relief of refugees, and aiding the wounded. The hardy lads often dated as coolies, carrying heavy burdens on their backs for hospital authorities, or refugees. They covered thousands of miles on foot, bicycle or in trucks, carrying messages, bringing in refugees, and tending the injured.

No task was too mental for them to perform, if the service was necessary. Like the Girl Guides, their duties included washing dirty linen for the hospitals, rendering first aid, and helping the nurses and doctors in any capacity. At emergency hospitals they could be seen in every kind of weather, at all hours of day and night, on guard at the gates, in charge of stores, and ready to run messages.

Scouts on duty around the city itself were from 14—16 years, those more than 16 being used for duty near the front lines. When bombing incidents at the Palace and Cathay Hotels, at the Sincere Company and the South Station occurred, scouts in the vicinity rushed to aid and went about their duties methodically, helping to collect the wounded, and gather up remains of the dead, besides rendering first aid to less serious cases. Their work in this connection brought them into prominent notice of foreigners and Chinese alike, as newspapers carried accounts of their heroism under trying circumstances.

The older boys were divided into two services. One group of these were attached permanently to the Red Cross Transport Company, and were sent out with the Red Cross trucks each day, and later on in the nighttime, to help with the wounded. Besides helping with the wounded, giving first aid and comforting the soldiers they were given strict instructions to "bring back the truck" if there was anything left to bring.

These trips were hazardous in the extreme, for the improvized ambulances were often under fire, or became machinegun or bombing targets for Japanese airmen. Under these circumstances, the drivers were apt to lose the way in the darkness, and sometimes were tempted to desert the truck and make their way back on foot. The scouts with the trucks kept up the morale of both drivers and their loads of wounded men, and because of their accurate knowledge of the surrounding countryside they were able to guide the chauffeurs on to the right road.

When attacked by planes, the occupants of trucks had to dive for safety in a hurry. The scouts saw to it that the wounded men were also removed from the trucks,

If the Girl Guides are too busy, then a Boy Scout steps in! Above a Boy Scout is shown sewing padded soldiers garments while his sister scouts assist with more urgent tasks in a nearby hospital.

Spic and span, these Boy Scouts formed an important part of a vital communications unit for the Red Cross during the hostilities at Shanghai.

and not left behind as targets for machine-gun practice. Every day, these scouts had thrilling experiences to relate, although they soon became accustomed to hair-raising risks.

On the day of the Chinese withdrawal from Chapei, one scout came back with his truck hours overdue. The officer in charge had given him up for lost. He reported that he and the chauffeur had been held up in a farm-house for nearly two hours while Japanese planes practised bombing the house. Although no direct hits were scored, huge craters were made all around the building, which finally collapsed on them. But for the fact that both were sheltering under a table, they must have been killed. As it was, his foot had been injured by a falling beam. But they brought the truck back safely.

The boys who served behind the front lines, with their troop leaders, were also in grave danger. They stayed out for days at a time, helping the medical units bring in wounded men, and assisting with bandaging and

Communication lines in wartime are most vital. Chinese Boy Scouts are shown above assisting in the setting up of new lines to replace those demolished following a Japanese air raid.

Sharing the discomfort and danger faced by the soldiers themselves, Chinese Boy Scouts are setting examples in bravery and efficiency which will be a permanent record in scouting annals. Scouts are shown above removing injured from a building immediately after a Japanese air raid in an interior city.

first aid. In this work, some courageous girls insisted on helping also, although not officially permitted by the authorities. Ten in all were attached to the transport company and they carried enough first aid equipment to stay out several days each time.

Other younger members of the scout organization were employed in teaching refugee children, and playing games with them. They helped with distribution of food and clothing. Many visited emergency hospitals regularly, to write letters for the soldiers, and read newspapers to the disabled.

A latter from Lord Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, and originator of the movement, was sent to the Commissioner of the Chinese Boy Scouts Association, Mr. Liang Shih-siau. The text follows:

The Boy Scouts Association
25, Buckingham Palace Road
London, S.W.1
1st October, 1937.

Dear Commissioner,

We have received your letter of the 20th August and I want to tell you how closely your brother scouts here in England have been watching the good work of your scouts in helping their wounded fellow countrymen and caring for the refugees.

I only hope that it will not be long before peace is restored to China.

With our sincere sympathy and good wishes.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
Baden-Powell
Chief Scout.

On the occasion of the Double Tenth, the Shanghai Boy Scouts War Time Service Corps sent an open letter to the scouts of the world, denouncing Japanese agression, and urging them to join with the Chinese scouts in fighting for honorable peace.

With the withdrawal of Chinese forces from the vicinity of this city, the need for a war time service corps no longer existed, and the emergency organization was disbanded. The leaders of the troop left for Hongkong to continue their work in the south. They are Mr. Shu Kuo-sih, Mr. Ni Kai-sien and Mr. Wei-tsung. With them, they took the records of service rendered in Shanghai, and numerous pictures of scouts in action.

The scouts are now back at school, but are helping various organizations with care of refugees. Their services as messengers and delivery boys for the Clothing Committee of the Shanghai International Red Cross were greatly appreciated.

The familiar scout uniforms are no longer a common sight about the streets of Shanghai, but the spirit of fellowship and service—of loyalty, truth and courage—remains.

"WILD BOYS," HOMELESS THROUGH WAR, NOW MAJOR PROBLEM

China's "Bezprizorniki" Driven To Crime By Cold and Hunger

BY GEORGE LEONOF

LIKE the bands of wild, neglected children in large Russian cities who, uncared for and wild, without homes or families, roamed the streets stealing for a living and fighting for possession of the loot, gangs of Chinese children have formed as a result of the wholesale destruction and slaughter resulting from the Sino-Japanese hostilities. They sprouted from the same germs, the germs of hunger and disrespect. Disrespect for property, for life, for all that which is dear and holy to mankind.

They operate in the large cities, especially in Shanghai, much along the same lines as the "Bezprizorniki," though they seem better able to realize the value of good organization. Their methods of obtaining food are, however, embryonic, crude, although effective.

At an appointed hour they meet at a specifically named corner of the city. So far, their activity has been confined exclusively in the heart of Shanghai's business center, invariably either early in morning or late at night, when few pedestrians can offer obstacles to their getaway.

They act suddenly. As soon as their number swells to more than 35 or 40, they rush some foodstall or shop, snatching as much as they can place their eager hands on before the street-hawkers or employees of shops, overwhelmed by the suddenness and their numbers, can raise an alarm. In less than a minute they beat a hasty retreat, each taking a different course and disappearing through a labyrinth of alleys.

These boys are always led by one or two adults who act as ringleaders. Within four days, two such raids were successfully carried out by the gang of youths in their 'teens. On both occasions the signal was given by an adult, who blew a shrill whistle which sounds as unlike a police whistle as such an instrument can.

One of the raids victimized a Chinese confectionery and bakery at the corner of Fokien and Foochow Roads, within the now overflowing-populated central district of Shanghai. With the curfew still in effect at 11:30 o'clock each night, the gangs are unable to await a late hour. They gathered presumably at 8:30 that evening. Some fifteen minutes later, led by adults, between 40 and 50 youths suddenly converged upon the store. Taking the salesmen unawares, and momentarily paralyzing them by the large number, the band spent not more than a minute inside the shop. Grabbing at anything within reach, regardless of whether it was candy or bread, they vanished before the amazed, frightened employees could even begin to think of raising an alarm.

Another such raid occurred early in the morning, before the huge machine of the city's business center started to hum. At the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads, where street-hawkers with their mobile kitchens gathered to sell rice cakes, bean-curd, Chinese pork-pies and other food to ricsha coolies and manual laborers, they descended again. Seemingly out of the blue approximately 40 of these vagabonds swooped down upon the hawkers like a swarm of locusts upon a field, and left the same emptiness in their wake.

This is a "wild boy," typical of the many hundreds now at large on the streets of Shanghai who successfully defeat police efforts to catch them. Their numbers are diminishing, however, as they realize the benefits of refugee camps into which they have been placed.— *Photo A. Buchman.*

As yet, the criminal tendencies of these gangs, or one and the same gang, are unaspiring. They seek only to eat, and are satisfied at having found at least a temporary solution to this gnawing problem. Shanghai's crack police force, sadly overworked by armed thugs, terrorists, petty criminals and the general tension of the situation, have not been able to give the "Bezprizorniki" much thought. Yet they are not inclined to take a serious view of these activities, as the gang or gangs are obviously formed of misled children and older daring but essentially harmless hooligans. They seem to entertain little doubt that they can be quickly and thoroughly discouraged and dispersed.

But their problem is not easily solved. While their stomachs crave food, and stealing is the only channel open to them to satisfy their hunger, it does not require a student of psychology to conclude that steal they most certainly will. Russia solved her "Bezprizorniki" problem, for Russia needed every available man and boy for her immense industrial machine. The roving vagabonds were trained and schooled to become useful workers.

China's problem is more complex. With a population of 450,000,000 she does not need every available boy—she can not take the trouble to school him and feed him until he can be made self-supporting even had this been her burning desire. She can not even use all the untrained, tender boys in their teens as fodder for the enemy's guns.

Tientsin Authorities Are Outwitted

Japanese Ban on News Evaded by Clever Ruses

AFTER the occupation of Tientsin, the Japanese prohibited people from tuning in on the broadcasts from the Nanking Central Broadcasting Station and from using receiving sets with more than two tubes. To enforce this order, policemen and detectives were sent around to make searches.

The ban on the use of powerful radio receiving sets had no effect on the foreign settlements. So some patriots made carbon copies of the Central Broadcasting Station news, and posted them outside their houses. As these attracted big crowds, the settlement authorities finally put a stop to them on the ground of blocking traffic. Still these patriots refused to be beaten. There was no law prohibiting sharing the use of a receiver with others. So during news broadcasts, they opened their doors and tuned it so loud that peoples could hear it from outside.

The most popular newspaper in Tientsin was Yishihpao. Its circulation, however, was strictly restricted to the foreign settlements. At one time when there was a relaxation of the martial law, copies of it were brought into the Chinese territory. Unfortunately it was finally forced to close; and with its closure, all the remaining Chinese newspapers in Tientsin were under the influence of the Japanese.

Soon there appeared a number of mosquito papers published by unemployed Chinese journalists and others who wanted the people to be properly informed. The contents of these papers consisted mostly of news gathered from the Central Broadcasting Station and of translations from foreign newspapers. At the end of August there were some thirty of these, each of which had a daily circulation of three to four thousand copies. They were published in the settlements and were mostly sold there; but not infrequently copies found their way to the Chinese territory. Upon representation of the Japanese, the British and French settlement authorities finally put a ban on the publication of these papers on the ground that they had not been registered. As a result most of them went out of existence; but four or five manage to continue, and they command a good price.

YOUTHFUL CHINESE JOAN OF ARC

Girl Veteran, Now Mother Of Two, Works Behind Lines

CHINESE volunteers in Manchuria have fought many bloody battles against the Japanese but one of the bloodiest was fought in the winter of 1931 at Hsintaipienmen, a village in a mountain glen on the east of Mukden where 500 Chinese guerrillas engaged 400 Nipponese soldiers in a combat lasting a whole night. Leading this company of 500 volunteers was a sixteen-year-old girl who constantly shouted "fear not but fight on." This heroine was a student, Miss Yao Jui-fen, who has since participated in several campaigns of resistance against Japan in Shanghai and North China. Although now the mother of two children she is still the Joan of Arc of her girlhood days. Her husband is fighting among the Chinese mobile units against the Japanese at Taihang Mountain in North China and she is in the Central China city of Hankow, preparing to do her best in the momentous task of organizing China's masses in the rear.

Clad always in regular blue cotton-padded army uniform, stocky and short haired, Miss Yao has the air of a soldier. She was many times close to the firing line in Shanghai when fighting was at its height. She worked at providing comforts to the Chinese fighters, nursing their wounds, cheering and encouraging them.

Last October she just barely failed in a courageous attempt to reach the "Doomed Battalion" sieged in Chapei, reaching the neighbouring building before being forced to retreat at the approach of a Japanese patrol. Though she failed, her friend, a girl guide named Miss Yang Hui-ming surprised and delighted the world by getting a huge "Blue Sky and White Sun" flag of China to the defenders.

In the winter of 1931, Miss Yao and Miss Yang like two sisters-in-arms, marched shoulder to shoulder to Manchuria and fought together in that memorable battle a Hsintaipienmen against the Japanese. The Girl Guide, a Cantonese, went to Manchuria under the banner of an Iron And Blood Dare-to Die Corps organized by a group of students in the San Min Girls' Middle School in Nanking, while Miss Yao was in a group of Shanghai school girls who volunteered to aid General Ma Chan-shan, then leader of the Chinese volunteers in Manchuria.

Miss Yang dropped out after that first horrible experience at Hsintaipienmen and returned to her school in Nanking. But Yao Jui-fen stayed on.

After a terrible night-long combat, the Chinese volunteers retreated before sunrise as fighting in the day light would have been disadvantageous against the reinforced Japanese. Miss Yao was left behind. She rolled down from the top of a mountain stopping wherever anything—a cave or a rock—would give her protection against enemy bullets. Miraculously she escaped though one bullet pierced through her sleeve.

Undaunted, she returned to Shanghai early in 1932 and joined the 19th Route Army then defending the Shanghai area against the Japanese invaders. She headed the War-Front Propaganda Corps under General Weng Chao-huan, famous defender of the Woosung Forts.

That "war" over, Miss Yao joined the "Ten Persons Corps" consisting of college graduated and proceeded to Peiping. There they asked Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former Manchuria leader, for passports to Vladivostok intending to proceed thence to Heilungkiang Province to join the volunteers under General Ma Chan-shan. The passports were not granted so the corps disbanded. Most of the members returned to their homes but Miss Yao joined another organization known as the Association to Aid the People of the Provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang organized by General Chu Ching-lan, Chairman of the National Famine Relief Commission.

Under that organization, she was many times sent to Manchuria to distribute comforts to the Chinese volunteers. Once she went to Mukden, carrying with her $4,000. The Japanese authorities were informed and started combing the entire city for her. She narrowly escaped capture and returned to Peiping after the completion of her mission.

She was in Shanghai enjoying a short rest after many strenuous years when the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out last August. She immediately joined the Women's Anti-Japan War-Aid Corps and in the course of her work again met her one time sister-in-arms Miss Yang Hui-ming, the Girl Guide.

Miss Yang remained in Shanghai after the withdrawal of the Chinese forces but Miss Yao has gone to Hankow, leaving her two children to the care of her relatives. She is determined to do her share in organizing China's masses for a prolonged struggle against Japanese aggression. Miss Yang has prepared a lengthy memorandum to be submitted to government authorities which she believes will go for towards achieving this end.

(Continued from Page 1)

newspaper and magazine work being done, ably supported by prominent writers and journalists, many of whom were once Shanghai residents. Organization sections take village schools under their wings or establish new ones where training units and others get the country-people together for patriotic education, studies, songs, shows, sports, and self-organization.

This last-self-organization—remains the chief task, in Kwangtung as well as elsewhere: to teach the vast masses of peasants—China's "loose sand"—the spirit and methods of collaboration, not only in irrigating fields and harvesting crops, but to meet the vaster if to the rustic mind less tangible exigencies of a national war.

It is this problem which the college students rightly feel called upon to solve. On one hand, the average middle school student, as experience in Kwangtung has shown anew, is still too immature to be especially useful. On the other hand, most men in business and trade are too encumbered with family and other cares for such undertakings, whereas the officials are too far removed from the people. Only the college students—China's "public opinion"—are free and intelligent and devoted enough to fill the gap.

On December 9 two thousand of them held a great parade in Canton to commemorate the second anniversary of the first Peiping monster demonstration against the intrigues of General Doihara. It was a kind of festival, a day of rejoicing: two years ago they were threatened by the police, hunted, beaten, imprisoned. Now they were at last allowed to serve their country. And, as can be seen from the foregoing sketch, they do not shy at the hard, long, and inconspicous task of working in the forgotten villages of their country.

Only a few so far were favored by circumstances to make the supreme sacrifice. Only a few had received sufficient military training to join the troops at the front. In Hopei some fought for several months in the 29th Army. And it was there that a group of firebrands realized their life ambition. Already before the outbreak of hostilities, banded together into the "Righteous Brave Soldiers," they broke into a prison outside Peiping, set some seven hundred prisoners free, and captured over forty rifles. Thus equipped and strengthened, they, together with other student detachments from the Peiping-Tientsin area, joined roving bands of the 29th Army in the Western Hills and engaged in guerilla warfare. How many of these gallant youths still survive is unknown.

But that, in their opinion, does not matter. Sacrifice —be if reducing one's food, economizing in one's expenses, undergoing the hardships of village life, or, most glorious of all, dying on the battlefield—is the order of the day and accepted as a matter of course. More than that, sacrifice is being sought after. Nothing is harder than to be excluded from it. The history of this war will inscribe many a page with the works of the students which, if less brilliant that the stories of Doomed Battalion, will record that Young China has done its duty.

GIRL GUIDES PERFORM VITAL SERVICES

Chinese Girls Lead Way In Hard Work And Gallant Service

BY BRUNO KROKER

DEMONSTRATING to the fullest the vast strides made in only a decade in the emancipation of Chinese women, the heroic activities of the Chinese Girl Guides and Girl Scouts during the Sino-Japanese hostilities have won the sincere and unstinted praise of countless thousands of Chinese and foreigners alike. With a political consciousness and a justified national pride which have amazed everybody, the Chinese Girl Scouts and Guides, flower of young Chinese womanhood, did not once shirk any duty assigned to them. Working without fanfare, in a spirit of real self-sacrifice for a cause they know will triumph, they have set a precedent and an example for the girls of other countries.

The wave of national consciousness which had its clearest expression during the Revolutionary period of 1911 saw the start of the Chinese Girl Scout movement in Hongkong. But as the progress of the Revolution languished, so also did the growth of the movement. However, under the guidance of British Girl Scout leaders, who trained able Chinese teachers, the movement in Hongkong served as the nucleus for an organization which is now Nation-wide.

The famous March to the North in 1927, with its political content and slogans including emancipation of Chinese women, was the second and most important impetus given to young Chinese womanhood. In the 10 years that has followed, the Girl Scout Movement in China, encouraged by the Government, grew in increasing proportions. At the great nation-wide scout festival held in Nanking in October, 1936, Girl Guides and Scouts, in trim uniforms and with serious faces, represented every province in China and in numbers were few less than the many thousands of Boy Scouts there assembled.

Miss Yang Hyi-min, 24-year-old Girl Guide, who smuggled a huge National flag into the Joint Savings Society godown, which is seen in the lower picture.

During the 1932 hostilities, the Shanghai Girl Guides and Scouts gave an indication as to what they were capable of. They performed countless important services which otherwise would have occupied the time of others, and such time could ill be spared. In short, they took over the duties of men and did such work with unfailing efficiency. Whether emergency policing or the carrying of messages, the Girl Guides were to be seen busy everywhere.

Came the Shanghai War of 1937 with all its fury and madness. From the first gun shot, the Girl Scouts were organized and at work. Their ages range from 12 to 20, the leaders being in the upper age figures. They are qualified for their work by virtue of a strict three-year training course which does not differ in its rigors from that received by Boy Scouts.

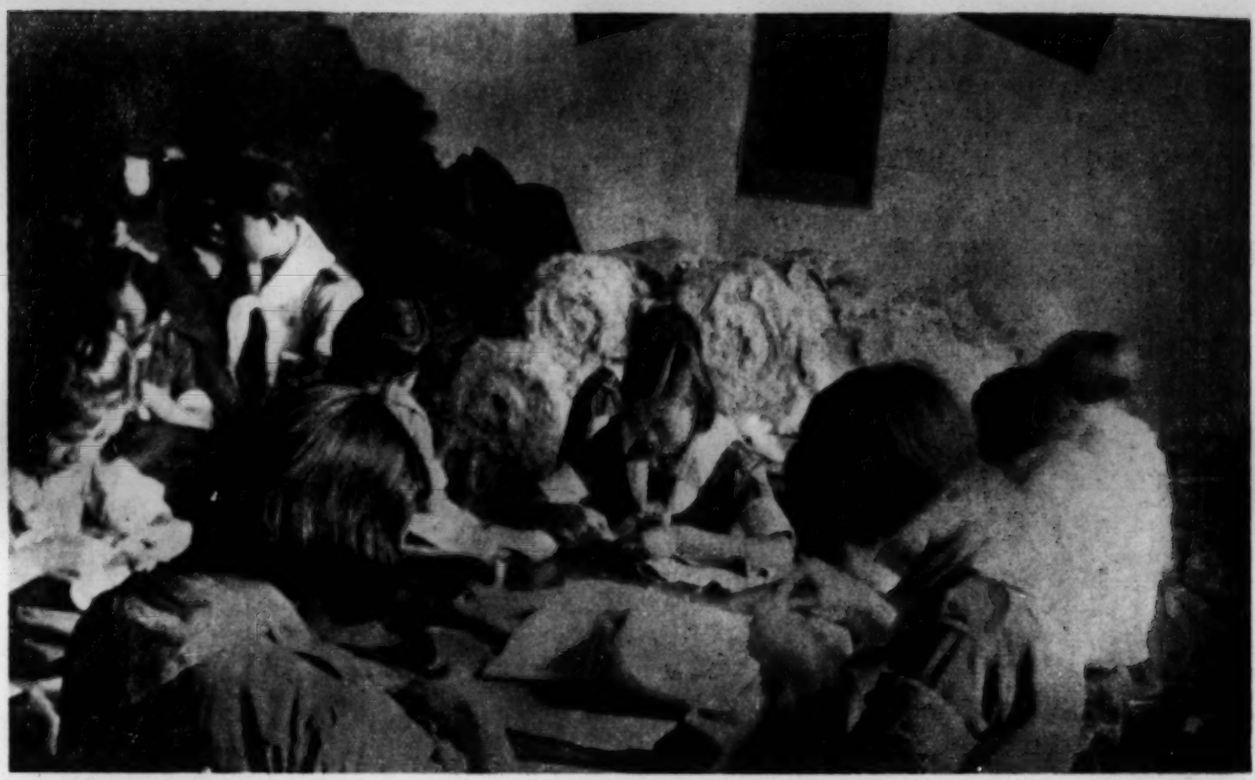
During the first few weeks of the hostilities, all Scouts and Guides over 14 years of age were recruited for emergency duty. Those were grave days with grim tasks for everyone. In their neat khaki shirts and black shorts, they stood watch for as much as twelve hours at a time, stood guard at hospitals, helped in the transport and treatment of countless thousands of wounded soldiers and civilians, reinforced overworked doctors and nurses. They were especially fitted for this service by virtue of a complete first-aid training.

For these services, the doctors and nurses have only the greatest praise and this is unusual, for usually medical men frown on "amateur" assistance. They found the girl guides and scouts amateurs in no way whatsoever.

In the bombing at the Great World Amusement Resort and at Nanking Road and the Bund on August 14—"Bloody Saturday,"—where never before had the world seen such devastation, and later at the Sincere Company and at the scene of the murderous attack of the Japanese at the South Station in Nantao, they helped pick up the wounded and rendered first aid. Hardened veterans and doctors are still haunted by those scenes, but the Girl Guides and Scouts did their duty with high courage and efficiency. Their own emotions deep indeed, they nevertheless controlled themselves—these fearless young women—and actually gave aid where others found it impossible even to look upon the scenes.

No task was too difficult for the Guides and the Scouts. In fact, only stern refusals on the part of the authorities prevented them from rescuing the wounded from the battlefields. Such work was left to Boy Scouts and others.

Writing letters for the wounded, incessant guide and policing duty, arranging transport, running errands, calming frightened people, giving news to the news-hungry, distributing food to refugees, collecting funds, helping doctors and nurses,—all this was incidental in their days' work. But the end of hostilities at Shanghai has not stopped their activities: there is still work to be done. Here is a matter-of-fact extract from the diary of a 14-year-old girl guide on one of her recent day's activities:



No task is scorned by Girl Guides, who are shown above busily engaged in preparing bandages for use by one of the large military hospitals in the interior. *China Photo Service*

"Up at dawn, reported at headquarters for duty at 8 a.m. then went to refugee camp. Helped with food distribution, inspection, then taught class of children. Later read news to adults, again helped with food distribution. Helped nurses with young babies. In afternoon, duty at hospital. Assisted doctors and nurses with bandaging, sterilizing instruments, throughout afternoon. Reported at headquarters at 7 p.m. Then home to bed."

This extract is typical and absolutely unembellished. Multiply it by countless days and numbers of other Girl Guides and Scouts and the magnitude of their work becomes apparent.

But distasteful duties are not shirked. With a smile, the Girl Guides may be seen laundering clothes at emergency hospitals, removing dressings, washing the clothes and in general attending the sick and wounded. Less distasteful work and routine with the Girl Guides is sewing clothing for refugees and soldiers, and endless educational activities.

It is a common sight to see them showing a refugee mother how to feed her baby with milk from a bottle, instructing with vigor and emphasis the simple rudiments of health and cleanliness to refugees. And the latter are eager to learn and understand and undoubtedly respect their young teachers with all their hearts. Always they can be seen comforting children, teaching them characters, and teaching them to smile in these difficult days.

A Girl Guide substitutes efficiently for over-worked nurses in a military hospital and makes a report on the condition of a wounded soldier. *China Photo Service*

The spirit with which these members of China's New Generation is imbued is well illustrated above. It is spectacularly demonstrated in the bold deed of a beautiful young girl guide in the early days of November, a deed well-remembered by countless Shanghai residents. For four days and nights 500 besieged Chinese soldiers—"The Doomed Battallion"—baffled all efforts of the combined Japanese Naval and Army forces to dislodge them from a godown. The bravery of these soldiers amazed the entire outside world, who watched the struggle with the same tenseness and excitement as existed in Shanghai.

To honor these soldiers, the Shanghai Civic Association donated a huge national flag to the besieged soldiers, but the question arose as to who would carry the flag to the godown, which was hemmed in on all sides. Numerous applications were at once handed in for the honor of such a task. Among them was one from a young Girl Guide who, with tears in her eyes, begged to be appointed as the standard-bearer. It was pointed out that the trip might mean death...."What is death for me when our men are fighting until death!" answered 24-year-old Girl Guide Miss Yang Hyi-min. Her moving appeal was accepted and she successfully carried the flag to the soldiers. After the heroic exploit, Miss Yang declared that she did not seek fame or glory, but simply was content in the knowledge of having rendered a service to her country, and that any Girl Guide was inbued with like spirit!

This splendid record of Chinese Girl Guides is not restricted to Shanghai. When the Chinese troops retreated, many Girl Guides went with them, doing their tasks without complaint, even when faced with death. And some, who had not heeded warnings, met death. They will become enshrined in the history of the International Girl Guide and Scout Movement,—they are already enshrined in the hearts of countless soldiers and civilians of China whose memory will never be erased despite endless bombings, shellings, atrocities, and propaganda emanating from a ruthless and uncivilized aggressor.

BOY WORKERS FACE GLOOMY FUTURE

By An Industrial Expert

Many Apprentices Slaughtered In Shanghai War; Desperate Youngsters Kill Employer, Flee For Safety

WHAT has the war done to the vast numbers of young workers in Shanghai's factories and workshops? Where are those grimy faced apprentices who toiled from dawn till late at night in the workshops of Yangtzepoo and elsewhere? Much of Shanghai's small industry was built up on the labor of young workers who were brought in from country districts to perform repetitive work on machines in return for little more than their daily food and a place to lay their exhausted bodies at night. What has happened to them since the outbreak of hostilities?

For more than a week before August 13th, 1937, a number of small workshops had slackened off operations and some of the workers joined the seething crowds that were boarding ships and trains bound for the interior. Some employers had departed with their entire complement of young workers in cases where both the master and his "devils" were from the same district.

The greater number were, however, caught up in the fast moving tide of events following the commencement of the war. As a result of the air raid at Yangtzepoo on the morning of "Bloody Saturday," most factories hurriedly suspended work and their employees rushed out to join the jostling throng surging townwards. Not a few workers remained behind in the district, either in their own workshops or taking refuge in the Shanghai Waterworks compound and the Ewo Cotton Mill.

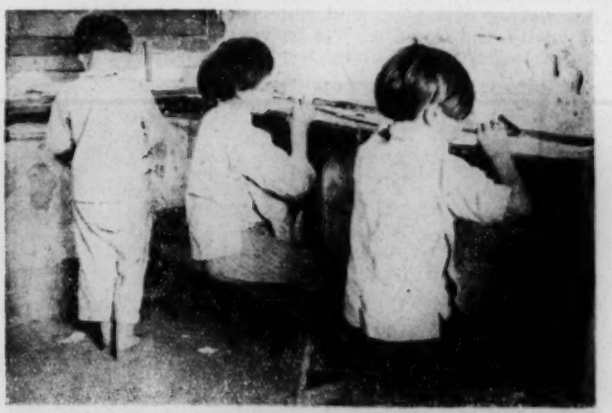
In the days following, the Police and the S.V.C. evacuation organization rescued great numbers of these people but many were killed either by missiles or slaughtered in cold blood. Six skeletons in the frout portion and three in the rear of a factory on Point Road near Chusan Road are the only evidence of the tragic fate of nine little apprentice boys.

In one Hongkew factory the master kept his apprentices at work, in spite of shells raining destruction all round, by using the treat of withholding food from any who would not work. Finally, in desperation the boys set upon their employer and killed him so as to be able to join the hords of frightened refugees hurrying to safer zones.

While many young industrial workers have been dispersed into the interior, a great number remain here in refugee camps or living with relatives. The prospects of their re-employment are gloomy. Many small factories in the western district have closed down or curtailed production and to avoid feeding and housing redundant apprentices their numbers have been drastically reduced by more than half in most cases. Chinese factories in the Eastern district will result in only 40,000 workers being capable of employment should normal industrial activity be resumed, whereas prior to the hostilities 135,000 were at work in this area according to the S.M.C. Industrial Section.

There had been a noticeable improvement in labor conditions prior to the outbreak of the hostilities. Factories had been profitably busy and wages increases had been granted, some as a result of strikes, in most of the major industries. There were even cases of apprentices striking and obtaining better conditions. The Engineering Society of China commenced a study of the conditions of apprentices in Shanghai and a sub-committee was formed to collect information and formulate recommendations for the improvement of their lot. The Lester Institute of Medical Research and the S.M.C. Industrial Section were jointly undertaking experiments to improve the diet of young workers who are fed by their factories and who generally fall victims beri beri. An experimental kitchen was in operation in the Eastern District complete with rice mill and apprentices came for three meals daily. They were jeriodically examined to note the beneficial effects of their improved food which was designed to be no more costly than that usually supplied apprentices in Shanghai. This experiment has unfortunately been interrupted by the hostilities. With the depressed labour conditions caused by the war young industrial workers will be even more open to exploitation than before and are in greater need of protection. Should this not be forthcoming their conditions, deplorable as they were, will sink to depths too ghastly to visualize.

The workers pictured above and the conditions under which they are employed are typical of the many thousands of small industrial enterprises in Shanghai. The economic depression resulting from the Sino-Japanese hostilities has made their existence even more precarious.



Child labor is one of the many blights on the Shanghai industrial scene. Child laborers, employed by Chinese and foreign factories alike, usually work under depressing conditions for a mere pittance. Economic necessity forces them into the factories, especially such enterprises calling for light but skilled physical manipulations. Many have been jobless since the start of the war.

SHANGHAI BOY SCOUTS MAKE EPIC HANKOW TRIP

Brave War Dangers To Follow Troops In Strategical Retreat

DEFYING all obstacles and disregarding personal safety, 240 Chinese boy scouts and girl guides, have recently completed a hazardous trip from Shanghai to Hankow. In this new center of war-time activities, these youngsters, who have had a lot of experiences in the 1932 incident and the present conflict, are once more laden with hundreds of tasks which require their invaluable assistance.

Led by the 50th Troop, better known as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Troop, the group retreated from its headquarters in Shanghai on November 15 last under most precarious conditions. Though closely 15 last under most precarious conditions. Though closely watched by the Japanese, they slipped off on a river boat in plaincloths, to Tungchow, the first port of the Yangtze Riverwest of Shanghai. They had to wait there for two days for their uniforms and supplies to follow by boat. From Tungchow they changed their course, orginally set for Soochow, to Nanking due to the unexpected shift of war scene.

The journey to the Capital was full of thrills and hardships. As it was impossible for all of them to travel together, they divided into small units. Some of them took a small junk in a very roundabout inland water trip; others squeezed into a bus after walking twenty miles and then waiting for many hours. In one way or another they eventually joined forces in Nanking the trek taking anywhere from five or ten days—a distance which would normally take seven hours to cover by train.

Those who were serving in the Army retreated with it simultaneously. A number of them left with the military lorries loaded with cargoes of wounded soldiers. Other secured rides in armored cars in the orderly withdrawal to key position. Maybe these boys and girls had longed for such trips to the capital under military escort, but their journeys were highly dangerous. The bombing and machine-gunning of the roads by the enemy airmen during the day made it necessary to carry out all movements at night when the danger from collisions, ditches, and bombholes was nearly as great. But the scouts carried on.

While working with the troops, some of their more experienced comrades helped set up telephonic communications laid down wires, acted as interpreters and messenger boys and so on all through the long and tedious journey. It was not unusual that they marched fifty miles a day on foot with the soldiers and then slumped down on the ground for a few hours' dream-tormented sleep at night. At mess hours, they shared rations with the soldiers.

Upon reaching Nanking the scouts were given great responsibility. It happened that the wounded hospitals in the Capital were removing their patients to the centers farther away from the then scene of war. These youngsters were at once summoned to convey the wounded and the medical supplies to the designated cities in central and west China. This they accomplished faithfully and magnificently.

From widely-dispersed areas in China's vast interior, these 240 energetic boys and girls have once again joined their hands in Hankow, relating to each other their personal adventures and narrow escapes. Many of them have already started their vital services in hospitals, refugee camps, giving "comforts," awakening the masses, and the like. While their nation is waging a life-and-death struggle with Japan, to them there is but one duty —make the ideal of service an accomplished fact.

A typical view taken on the epic journey of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts who retreated with the Chinese troops from Shanghai to points inland, where they continued their invaluable assistance in comforting and aiding troops.

AT SCHOOL IN A

WAR REFUGEE CAMP

By SCHIFF

WAR POEM CONTEST RESULT ANNOUNCED

Satirical verses on modern-style warfare annex first prize.

In the first special war supplement, issued with the *'China Weekly Review'* of December 4, 1937, the Editor offered a prize of $25.00 for the best poem—serious, humorous or satirical—submitted to him before December 31, 1937, dealing with the Shanghai phase of the Sino-Japanese war. A prize of $10.00 was offered for the second best poem.

The Editor is happy to announce that the first prize has been awarded to a Shanghai contributor who prefers to be known as "Silex". While this poem did not deal so specifically with the Shanghai phase of the war as most of the others submitted it was selected for first place because it enshrined entertainingly and metrically a central thought which should be pondered over by everybody who deplores war and its brutalities.

The winner of the second prize is Henry C. Maynard, who chose as his theme the assault upon Shanghai by the armed forces of Japan.

Checks will be forwarded to the prize-winners in due course. To the numerous other contributors who submitted many excellent entries the editor wishes to express his appreciation. Unfortunately considerations of space prevent the publication of more than one or two of the unsuccessful poems.

THE WINNING POEM

W A R

By Silex

There's a certain fascination
In observant contemplation
Of the ugly aberrations of a mob:
Absurdities collective
Escape with mild invective:
A crowd of fools can do a perfect job.

If, by industry and labor,
You've earned something that your neighbor
Has the strength and skill to burgle for his own,
The S. M. P. will nail him
And very promptly jail him
If your foolish neighbor burgles all alone.

But if a drilled platoon of neighbors
Steal the fruits of all your labors,
Burn your village, rape and pillage, and destroy
All your dreams of hope and glory—
That is quite another story:
That is WAR to foster Peace, Good Will and Joy.

Awarded Second Prize

HARVEST*

By Henry C. Maynard

We struggled, fired with youthful zeal, to build a city fair;
We fought against suspicion, corruption and despair;
We studied, planned, constructed, to remould our ancient race.
We were cheered by our achievements: the city grew apace.

Disaster broke upon us like a cyclone. From the East
A storm of slaughter swept, and with the passion of the beast
Men butchered, plundered, burnt, until the dreams that we'd enjoyed
Were wrecked, our city vanquished, our very homes destroyed.

The summer heat was ripening rich and plenteous crops of grain.
The farmer was rejoicing for the warm and teeming rain.
Our leaders had foregathered, loyal, united, to increase
The nation's union, pledged to live with all the world at peace.

War burst into their parleys. We were scarce prepared to fight.
Could peace repulse ambition leagued with lawless swaggering might?
Yet our soldiers marched to meet the foe, to stay them at the coast
A swarm of peasant warriors against a ruthless host.

It was a fiendish combat. Shanghai, for twelve long weeks,
Was wracked with crashing gun-fire, and rent with prisoners' shrieks.
Men slumped in mud 'midst spattering lead, exploding steel, and gore,
Withering the fecund harvest, wasting the farmer's store.

In haste, we barred the Yangtze Kiang to balk their ships of war.
Then we manned the Whangpoo mouth to keep them from the shore.
We slew them in their hundreds. They attacked with bomb and shell.
Our troops stood fast courageously, and, ne'er retreating, fell.

Six hundred at one station, by Paoshan's city wall,
Resisted the invasion, nor heeded the recall.
They did not yield, but battled on till every man had died
A hero. Thus, with such resolve, the assailants were defied.

For weeks in Chapei trenches we defended our domain,
Opposing fierce bombardment, poorly armed, in filthy pain
An endless din. Meanwhile, on neighb'ring cities, from the skies
Rained thunder. Heaven itself re-echoed to the helpless cries.

Surrounded, faced with certain death, we left at dead of night.
Eight miles of fire were covering our well-conducted flight.
Five hundred brave defenders remained to greet the day,
To halt their country's conquest and prolong the just affray.

The cyclone followed westward. Shanghai was strangely still.
Deserted ruins marked the site of dwelling, shop and mill.
A million homeless paupers prowled, bewildered, cold, unfed.
The fertile plain lay fallow—choked with unburied dead.

We had laboured to establish a wise and peaceful reign.
Are truth and justice banished? Have we hoped and worked in vain?

*These lines are dedicated to those many Chinese, especially in Shanghai, who worked sincerely and disinterestedly for the development of a prosperous, independent China.

Honorable Mentions

THE RAPE OF SHANGHAI

By Frank R. Millican

Boom, boom, boom, boom, and boom again,
The guns turn loose, they split the air,
They belch forth hell o'er land and sea,
For human life war shows no care.

It rapes the ships, it rapes the town,
It rapes the countryside around,
It rapes culture and it rapes art,
In schemes for rape its thoughts abound.

Is there such urgency, such need
For dealing forth destruction, death,
That our common humanities
Forgotten are in face of wrath?

"But this is war, real war," you say,
Nothing in war can sacred be.
In war, like bulls men blindly charge,
Forward they charge as blood they see."

But how can "war" that magic word
Release mankind from moral code?
How can this trick of human mind
Lead men along such wicked road?

Awake, awake, Oh men of war,
Throw off bondage to greed and hate,
And purge your blood-stained hands and souls
Before it is, alas, too late.

Devote your well-trained hands and minds
To nobler arts, to ways of peace,
And to us bring hope and goodwill,
That we from war may find release.

Shall fair Shanghai, our busy port,
Become a shambles, bleeding, torn,
A place of hate, of wicked strife,
A place of death for men to mourn?

Or shall it be a haven fair
For all that's noble, true and good,
For art and commerce and goodwill,
For mutual love, for brotherhood?

THE TEMPEST OF AUGUST

(In Imitation of Whitman's Free Verse)

By Sur-Chang Ou (伍守常)

August——
Blowing up the violent tempest,
Like the roars of lion in the desert,
Bearing the sighs of regret from the ambitious breast,
Like the cheers of triumph spread over the pitiful refugees,
It brings amid the rollings of bombing,
The shakes on the land and in the sea.

Hanging on the mark of a refugee's camp yonder,
Where the ruined walls show all in gloom,
Thousands of victims lie in every corner,
For the shells have burned their home down—,
Furious inflame rages in every heart,
For humanity is displaced by the brutal and brutality.

Far in the silent camp, no conversation is overheard,
No joyful step of friends, no voice of lovers,
No careful father's counsel, none all but forlorn,
Forlorn, even is there no kind mother's regard,
For nothing is there, and there is nothing,
Except bloodshed and endless darkless.

A man might then behold,
At Christmas, in each hall,
Gentle fires that spread the cold,
Delicious meat for great and small,
But for what can they cheer,
In such a dismal year?

Tempest, tempest, that roars the bloody world,
High from the sky and low in the deep sea,
In thy presence, men have turned on their swords,
Then bodies lying dead, homes falling into ashes,
Yet, there is a silence on the sky,
That sighs for the miseries on the earth!

The tempest of August has marked a line on high,
Not easily swept away, not clearly seen,
In a space where death is the reward of mankind,
Who have lined in miseries and hard to bear,
Who have seen amidst bombs and shells,
The only way is to secure peace out of here.
Whilst all have chosen their way to die,
Yet, for some reasons, they are not dying;
An agony between the hope to be and the hope not to be,
Will gradually bring about a final battle,
In which justice at last maintained,
And atrocity to be doubly punished.

SHANGHAI SURROUNDED

By Bombom

The tail of a typhoon brought to Shanghai
A War which has ravaged and spoiled;
Where there were roofs there is only the sky
And a ruin where men once toiled.

The noise of the gunfire wakened Shanghai
To War which continued for weeks;
Over the housetops shells soon hurtled by
And shrapnel sprayed Hell out in streaks.

The drone of the air raids frightened Shanghai
With War that so swiftly can slay;
Bombs did fell work, as in thousands they lie
On that Bloody sad Saturday.

Is this the gay City known as Shanghai?
The place where we must carry on?
Shops are all shuttered, but who wants to buy
Our wives and our children are gone.

Give me a rifle to guard my Shanghai,
Let me stand at some lonely post,
Keeping at bay, till I fall and I die.
A dark and intangible host.

The round of the night-life stopped in Shanghai
With War blaring out its mad tune;
Curfew is curt and the Cabarets cry
As their patrons go all too soon.

The dreams of the people still in Shanghai
Are war-filled and restless and grim;
Brokenly waking to sign "Why, Oh! Why?"
And listen to War's dying hymn.

The flames of Inferno flared in Shanghai
With war clouds to screen the retreat;
Now they have left, but our thoughts ever fly
To heroes who know no defeat.

Their knowledge of various dialects has made Girl Guides invaluable in military hospitals work. Above a Girl Guide is seen obtaining from a provincial soldier, information which will serve to get him back to his native home or to his regiment.

CHILD WELFARE IN WAR AREAS

National Association Looks After Youthful Victims Of Sino-Japanese Hostilities

THE recent activities of the National Child Welfare Association of China for relief of children in war-torn areas, since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, are reviewed in a statement by the Secretariat of the Association, made public recenty.

"The Refugee Children's Camp, which was established by the Association at Lane 621, No. 11 Burkill Road, Shanghai, on August 19, is to take care of children on war-torn areas between the age of 4 to 14. On November 26, the Executive Committee of the Association decided to enlarge the scope of the Camp from 150 to 1,000 underprivileged children. Because of inadequate space in its premises, the camp was later removed to the St. John's Y.M.C.A. School, Jessfield Road. The present enrollment of the children in the Camp is about 400. Educational facilities are being given to the children in the Camp, beside food and clothing.

"To meet the urgent needs, the Refugee Babies, Camp was established by the Association shortly after the hostilities here. The Camp is only to take care of unclaimed babies of war-torn areas and babies who could not be taken care of by their own parents. At present, 28 such babies are registered in the Camp for its care. Mrs. Arthur Young, a member of the Executive Committee, is acting as the Honorary Superintendent of the Camp. She has been assisted by one doctor, two nurses and six baby nurses. The Camp is now located at 364 Avenue Foch.

"To give education to the refugee children, the Association has established classes in seven refugee camps. Several volunteers have been secured for the teaching work. To extend the educational work for such children, the Association has given a monthly subsidy $100 to the Educational Association for Street Children for a period of one year as from December 1937. This organization is headed by Mr. H. C. Chen, officer of the Educational Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Besides, a sum of $500 was granted to the Association for Emigration of War Refugees for educational work for 250 refugee children in Kiangsi for a period of one year.

"As a result of the hostilities, the Child Welfare Clinic in Chapei suspended its operations. The staff of the clinic has been assigned to visit the children and mothers in needy refugee camps. During the past four months, the Association has been responsible for the care of the children in eight refugee camps including the Salvation Army Camp on Route Sieyes. Dr. Y. T. Liu, health secretary of the Association, and Dr. Geo. Ching, Superintendent of the Chapei Child Welfare Clinic, are in charge of the medical services.

"To extend the health work for child patients in refugee camps, the Association has granted a monthly subsidy of $300 to the Refugee Children's Hospital for a period of six months as from December 1937. Dr. W. S. Fu is the head of this newly inauguated hospital on Moulmein Road, which has an accommodation of about 100 beds.

"To give relief to both refugee children of Shanghai and interior provinces simultaneously, the Association has recently appropriated $5,000 for Langchow, $2,000 for Sian, $1,000 for Chengchow and $1,000 for Loyang for their work. These funds have been disbursed through the local child welfare organizations for the relief of stranded children. The Association is now planning to send secretaries to the interior provinces to consult with local child welfare associations and voluntary organizations in pushing on the work for relief of children in war-torn areas.

"In addition, the Association has been maintaining its two demonstration centres. One is the Shanghai Child Welfare Home on Rue Lafayette with 107 orphans between the age of six and 12. The other centre is the Chapei Benevolent Home, which as a result of the hostilities, was removed to 33 Wang Ka-sha Garden, Carter Road, Fifty-nine homeless boys, between the age of 12 and 16, are being taken care of by the Institution."

The determination with which the Chinese Girl Guides have set about their tasks has won them admiration from all parts of the world. Note the serious expression on the face of the young Girl Guide pictured above as she delivers a short talk to children in a refugee camp. *China Photo Service*

WHITHER THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR?

China's Will to Resist Stiffens After Fall of Nanking; Nation Bloody But Unbowed Despite Reverses

By a Chinese Observer

SIX months have elapsed since the so-called Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) incident which started the present Sino-Japanese war. What is the outlook for China and Japan after the first half year of the struggle?

Before the conflict the preponderant opinion was that China, because of her unpreparedness for war, could not stand up for more than three months at the most before the onslaught of the mighty Japanese military machine. The Japanese militarists who started the war undoubtedly shared this illusion, which, however, was quickly dispelled by the stout resistance which the Chinese forces put up at Shanghai.

Then came the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai, soon followed by the evacuation of Nanking. For a while some people thought that the Chinese will to resist was broken. Even military experts held this opinion. The fact that Japan rather than China has been propagandizing and manoevuring for "peace" clearly indicates ,that the Chinese will to resist has not been shattered. On the contrary it has been increasingly stiffened. With the fall of Nanking, the Sino-Japanese war has entered into a second stage where China's strategy is not merely defensive but a combination of defensive and offensive, and where positional warfare is systematically supplemented by guerilla tactics.

For the first four months of the war China definitely remained on the defensive. The burning of the Japanese mills in Tsingtao, however, marked the beginning of the Chinese offensive. The recent reorginzation of the armies, particularly in North China, the replacing of old and incompetent generals with progressive and energetic military leaders and the intensification of the training of the new recruits in several provinces all indicate not only the stiffening of the will to resist but also show how this determination is to be put into the fullest effect at the maximum expense of the enemy.

The matter of military supplies has not been so serious a problem as some have conjectured. Despite incessant Japanese bombing, the Hankow-Canton railway, over which the bulk of ammunition is being transported, still functions to a satisfactory degree. Even if this route were to be blocked or cut off tomorrow, other routes connecting China and the outside world are available. With the change of strategy and tactics as indicated above, the use of ammunition will naturally be cut down to a minimum and much of this can be supplied by China's own arsenals.

Another surprising feature in the situation is the stability of the Chinese currency. In the face of every possible effort on the part of Japan to undermine it, the financial structure of the Chinese nation is showing a degree of stability that is altogether amazing. And, according to those who are in close touch with the situation, China's financial structure can go a long way yet before it shows signs of strain as characterize the financial structure of Japan.

Even more important perhaps than financial stability is the political solidarity which is steadily being strengthened, much to the disappointment and chagrin of the Japanese. So long as this war of resistance is continued, the objective situation will be such as to make internal dissension increasingly impossible. Never before has the Central Government, under the unquestioned leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, enjoyed such genuine and widespread confidence and support at it enjoys today.

Psychologically the Chinese people are increasingly prepared for a long-drawn-out struggle which may well last into several years. True, the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai and the fall of Nanking produced a temporary depression of spirit. But this was due to precious over-confidence and over-enthusiasm rather than to a lack of will to resist. And today a new spirit of hopefulness and reasoned optimism is steadily gaining ground. This resilience of spirit is a most reassuring factor in the whole situation so far as the Chinese people are concerned.

As for China's international relationships, they are strengthened rather than weakened by this war. While no direct and substantial help has come as yet from any particular quarter the tendencies are unmistakably clear that, by the very nature of the situation, as the war is prolonged assistance and cooperation from friendly powers are bound to be forthcoming. This does not mean that China is to depend upon others to fight her own battle. If this war has taught China anything it is that she must depend absolutely upon herself. In all official utterance and press opinions during the past weeks this sporit self-reliance not been the dominant note. Of course China will welcome foreign assistance and cooperation but she will not count upon them as altruistic favors but rather as quids pro quo of mutual benefit of all concerned.

To sum up: So far as China is concerned the six months of war have found her will to resist not only not weakened but actually stiffened, despite terrific losses in terms of lives and property. The morale of the people and the army, having suffered herpaps a temporary setback, is now rallying to a new strength. Her economic structure, despite serious dislocation in some places, is quickly readjusting itself to a new and unprecedented situation. Above all a real political solidarity, a solidarity which China has not enjoyed for the past decades, is now hers with the inevitable prospect of its being increasingly strengthened as the war continues. Difficulties, problems and sufferings notwithstanding, it is this indomitable will to resist, this resilience of spirit and this great adaptability so characteristic of the Chinese people that will successfully see China through.

As for Japan, despite her superficial military successes she is today less sure of herself, her objectives and the ways to achieve these objectives than before the war. She is literally in a quandary. The convocation of the Imperial Conference and the ambiguous manifesto issued by that conference clearly show this. Unforeseen difficulties and problems in the field, at home and in the international arena are too big for Japan to handle. She is frankly puzzled as to which way to turn next. She is panting under her staggering load. That is why she is spreading so much propaganda about "peace" that is "peace" on Japan's own terms. But this "peace" she is not going to get, whatever the outcome of the present struggle. China has struck the bottom and is rising again, whereas Japan, having already reached the top, is definitely riding for a fall, and when that fall comes it will be so severe that she may never be able to recover. This war may drag on for another year, another two, three or four years; but one thing is certain: Japan will not the victor.

Szechuense Youth In Training

EVERY boy and girl in far Szechuen will participate in some activity to aid their Fatherland in winning the war.

All students in the high schools of Szechuen will receive military training to enhance their usefulness when called to the colors. During one week of December, ninety Chungking students were sent to the front for social welfare and comfort duty with the regular forces. Student groups of this character will be self-supporting.

The Boy Scouts of Chungking are organizing twelve troops of volunteers, and at least 1,200 boys and girls are expected to present themselves for training and service.

A group of women and young girls recently arrived in the Szechuen capital from Kweichow en route to the front where they will direct troop welfare service under the auspices of the war relief organizations of Kweichow Province.

CHINA'S WARTIME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

"Ta Kung Pao" Suggests Concrete Measures To Conserve Students

"AS result of the expansion of military operations," writes the *Ta Kung Pao* of Hankow in an editorial on December 23, "the education problem of the country becomes of great importance. An urgent solution of the problem is called for, so as to enable students to do their best for their country during war time. It is to be hoped that definite measures will be taken by the authorities without delay.

"We do not expect any great result from the publicity work done by students in the villages, and we do not oppose too strongly the policy of those who would maintain so far as possible the present method of education in the class-rooms during war-time. We want to speak of a different aspect of things—the safety of students.

"Wherever the enemy troops go, they consider and treat our students as the most dangerous elements. They are prepared to do all sorts of things to oppress our students, and to bring hardship and difficulty upon them. Under present conditions, when fighting has spread over a great area, it has become more and more necessary, but more and more difficult, for the students to take refuge in the interior. The problem facing us is, first of all, how to protect the students.

"Our object is not merely to protect the personal safety of the students as individuals. It is a problem of preserving the intelligent and educated young men and women of the country. It is one of the urgent tasks of the Government, therefore, to do its utmost in definite measures along these lines.

"We wish to offer the following concrete measures for discussion and consideration by the authorities:

"First the Government should formulate plans for the concentration of college and middle school students for special training. A definite plan should be worked out for their training and organization.

"Second orders should be given to local authorities in districts near the war fronts to instruct the students voluntarily to register with the authorities at once. All those registering will be sent to special places for organization and training.

"Third special training will be given to these students behind the fighting lines, so as to prepare them for special work before the approach of enemy forces.

"Fourth students receiving this special training will be provided with board and lodging without charge by the authorities.

"Fifth students will be organized into various bodies, including engineering corps, publicity corps, and First Aid corps, as well as the regular students' army.

"Sixth students will be organized into various companies of students' army. In principle, the student soldiers should be utilized for the preservation of peace and order behind the fighting lines."

Reasons for the conrete measures above suggested are as follows:

"The war will be a long one. During this protracted period the authorities cannot afford to leave millions of young students to be tortured, killed, or crushed by the enemy. The authorities must take action to secure their safety.

"The task of giving full protection to the Chinese nation must rest largely upon the young and warm-blooded students. Present-day students are the cream of the Chinese population, and they should be protected, concentrated, and organized for the defense of the nation.

"Different individuals have different aims regarding their life work, therefore no compulsion should be used to influence the students' choice. They will register with the authorities voluntarily, and instructions will be issued specially to that effect, but once registered they must obey all orders and maintain the strictest discipline.

"Equal treatment should be accorded to men and girl students. For various reasons, fewer girls may join the work, but those joining will undergo the same rigid training as the men.

"The students referred to above are those of colleges or middle schools. Students of lower grades will not be registered, as they are too young to be of any service to the country and must demand greatly on their families. Further, it is very difficult to take care of them in student camps.

"We sincerely hope that the organization of student armies will be seriously considered by the authorities, as we believe these student-soldiers can supplement the regular army, can preserve peace and order in the rear, and can be of great importance to the military operations of the future. Special attention should be paid to the student engineering corps, as they have more book-knowledge of engineering theory, useful in the work of repairing roads, bridges, etc.

"Treatment of the students should be a little better than that of common soldiers, because of their accustomed higher standard of living. Furthermore, at the beginning the students will not be able to undergo as much hardship as soldiers are accustomed to.

"All this training and concentration of students must be immediately carried out in Anhwei, Shantung, Kiangsi, and Honan provinces. Plans should be formulated for the concentration of the students of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Chahar, Suiyuan, Hopei, and Shansi, where considerable areas have already been occupied by the enemy. In the Wu-Han cities, special attention should be paid to this training.

"Students of today feel greatly depressed. They do not know what to do, and at the same time are in constant danger. If these students of the war-torn areas are not well-organized, they will become simply individual war refugees. As the enemy hates most Chinese students because of their intelligence and education, the students find it more difficult than ordinary people to escape ill-treatment from the Japanese. Once they are organized, however, they will constitute a strong national force.

"Whatever the military situation, and even if the Government has to be removed to the southwestern provinces, there is hope for China so long as millions of young and hot-blooded students can work for the Government, and go to the southwestern provinces to support it.

"The true saviors of China will be found among these hard-working students. To protect the students of today, to organize and train them, will mean a great contribution to China's strength in the near future.

"Hot tea—coming up!" Tea is one of the requisites of the Chinese Army, and it is especially good when, as a military transport train halts in a village, it is served by one of the tens of thousands of young Chinese women who are actively engaged in war work. *China Photo Service*

YOUNG VOLUNTEERS AID CITY POLICE

"Loyalty And Courage" Is Motto of Well-Trained Police Cadets

WITH endless streams of refugees from down-river cities swelling the population of Hankow and Wuchang to an all-time record during fighting around Nanking, the police of both cities were taxed with the problem of mainting peace and order in these areas. The acute situation was greatly relieved by the invaluable services of two thousand young volunteer policemen.

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities Hankow and Wuchang, particularly the former, came to the fore in vieing with war-torn Shanghai and bomb-ridden Canton for the honor of leading the nation during the crisis. The sudden drift of China's financial and economical importance from coast cities to the two central cities was made more conspicuous because of the removal of the National Government to Chungking.

This change coupled with the shifting of the war scene further westward along the Yangtsze River, was largely responsible for the increase of not less than 300,000 population including a large number of government employees, in Hankow and Wuchang. By virtue of its modernity and convenient location, Hankow has been chosen as an ideal place for establishing temporary offices of various ministries and divisions of the Chinese Government. To the wealthy civilians as well as helpless refugees, Hankow is the haven of peace for some time to come.

The Hankow police brilliantly performed the emergency job of keeping tranquillity and enforcing regulations amidst chaos and confusion. For weeks the whole police force had been mobilized to its fullset efficiency and each man was given additional hours on duty. The Wuhan Headquarters for the Enforcement of Martial Law had been asked by the Bureau of Public Safety to do its best to co-operate with the latter in bringing reasonable composure to the masses. But the most effective measure taken by the Bureau was the calling into active service of the 2,000 volunteers who had just graduated from the training academy.

In Hankow alone, there are 960 of these men who have finished their courses and are now on the job. Wuchang and Hanyang take the balance of the total. Under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Police of the Bureau of Public Safety of Hankow, who is also the commander of the Division of Volunteer Corps, these 960 men, recruited mostly from shopkeepers and lower-middle-class homes, were given elementary police training for three months. Not all who were anxious to join the force were admitted, as a rigid preliminary physical examination reduced the number of applicants from over 4,000 to 2,000. Quite a few who passed the physical test were later dropped because of their inability to live up to the high standard set. At present another group of 950 is being trained under the auspices of the Hankow Bureau of Public Safety.

The chiefs of the police sub-stations serve as section heads of the volunteers during the training periods, after which, outstanding ones in the classes are selected to be the captains. Courses are mainly divided into two parts: drills which take two-thirds of the 78 periods and general knowledge the other third. Drills take the form of various kinds of exercises, self-defence technique, shooting, and test of strength. General knowledge is given to these police-cadets in the form of elementary principles in respect to public peace and order, traffic, sanitary provisions, the Three Principles of Chinese faith, anti-air raids, etc. Instruction is given daily except Sundays.

The volunteers not only contribute their time and services free, but they also pay for their own meals and uniforms which are only slightly different from those of the regular policemen; these cadets have badges symbolizing "Loyalty and Courage" and then carry sabres.

Today the city of Hankow largely owes its tranquility to the good work of these 960 volunteers. They are divided into 16 sections of 60 men each. They can be found in every sector of the territory under the administration of the Hankow Municipal Government. One may see these youths, strong and warm-hearted, on the streets assisting regular police in directing traffic and on patrol duties. The work of these public-spirited youngsters in this period of emergency, is typical of how the youth of China is rising to the crisis facing the country.

Women's War-Aid Association Active

"Agony" Ads Sole Means of Reuniting Families

FOLLOWING swiftly upon its amalgamation with women's groups from Nanking and other parts of the country now assembled in Hankow, the Women's War-Aid Association of Wuhan has plunged wholeheartedly into the different aspects of war work and relief.

One of the most serious problems engaging the feminine war relief workers has been the caring for the hundreds of stranded and home-lost women and children who are incessantly filtering into Wuhan (Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang) area from different war zones throughout the country.

This has prompted members of the Women's War-Aid Association of Wuhan to immediate action to ameliorate the appalling sufferings arising from Japan's undeclared war on China. School authorities have been approached for the use of their dormitories as sanctuaries for these war-stricken women and children who would otherwise face death from exposure and starvation.

When the available dormitory rooms in the various local schools are turned into refuges for homeless women and children it is understood that the War-Aid Association will provide food, clothing and shelter pending identification by relatives of the victims.

The pathos of the situation in Wuhan since the strategic retreat of the Chinese fighting forces from the Shanghai and Nanking fronts is revealed in the advertisement columns of Chinese vernacular newspapers. The agony columns at last fully deserve that world-wide name, for in China now they have become almost the sole means of re-uniting families separated during flights from their invaded homes.

The ad columns of these papers are crammed with personal notices through which lost members of families seek re-union. These brief, pathetic announcements reveal the horrors and harrassing experiences which the Japanese conquest has brought upon the defenceless section of the Chinese population.

There are husbands who have lost track of their wives; parents seeking traces of their sons and daughters; newly wedded couples separated; betrothed people unable to communicate with each other.

Many of the war derelicts who have advertised in Chinese papers hoping to re-gain their loved ones give the address of one of the various Wuhan hotels, each of which is crowded with people who hope to find their lost ones for family love and loyalty is a supreme virtue among the Chinese.

But these people who can afford to advertise are infinitely better off than the destitute thousands who, having fled from the dangers of war, are now facing the dangers of starvation in a strange city.

SHANGHAI STUDENTS ORGANIZE FOR WAR WORK

300 killed, 5,200 wounded during recent Sino-Japanese hostilities

SHANGHAI students are a great force in this city. There were more than 30,000 college students, 100,000 middle school students and 200,000 primary school students registered in various institutions prior to the outbreak of hostilities. This metropolis was a great center of culture and learning, with many famous publishing houses, newspapers, magazines and libraries to help the students broaden their scope and imbibe modern ideas. Naturally, they exerted a considerable influence on the thinking of the people around them.

The incidents with the Japanese during the past six years aroused an ardent desire to unite the people with the government to resist further invasion. With the impatience of youth, they criticised the leaders of the nation for a policy they considered weak, and were open in denouncing tactics of which they disapproved.

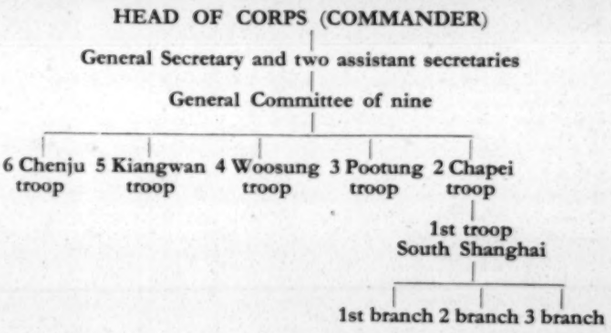
The Kuomintang was deeply worried over the student question, and organized them into a united body for mass training under government supervision. The movement was begun in 1932 and has carried on without ceasing ever since. The first half of this training was under the leadership of Mr. Wu Hsin-ah, late brother of General Wu Teh-chen. The second period was under the Central Kuomintang Committee member, Mr. Pan Kung-chien, Minister of Education.

A portion of the students still were not satisfied with the plan, but they co-operated with the rest of the student body as a whole. When trouble started again, and the Sian coup of 1936 threatened the unity of the country, they quickly became welded together into a firm group, desirous only of the good of the nation.

"What is your name? Province? Home village?" These and a score of other essential questions are asked a wounded soldier in a military hospital by a young Girl Guide, who has become, with her sister Guides, an integral part of essential behind-the-lines services.

The students organized to form a strong body of young men and women to work for national advancement. This movement has never been given much publicity outside their own ranks, but permitted the members to move quickly when necessity for concerted action arose. Directly after the outbreak of hostilities last summer, the students were able to turn their training to practical use. The body was named the Shanghai Students War Time Service Corps.

General organization was under the following plan:



Each of the troop leaders had two assistant heads and a secretary, and each branch troop had a head, an assistant and a secretary. Individuals were encouraged to propose ideas through their immediate superiors to headquarters, according to democratic principle.

The work of this corps was widespread. They organized people within a radius of 10 li of the city for military and general training to help the troops. This work was carried on throughout each district, and even in alleyways and lanes.

Then they taught the people to watch for spies, and to be alert for any happenings which might be of use to the defenders. The students were also individually active in this respect themselves.

Another section of duties included work as stretcher-bearers helping the Red Cross and military field hospital units. In this connection, the corps lost many members, both killed and injured. Although they had also received military training, the commanders preferred to use the students behind the lines, rather than allow them to bear the brunt of the fighting. There were plenty of seasoned fighters available, they declared, but not enough stretcher bearers and helpers. The students had all been instructed thoroughly in first aid.

War-time lectures and other publicity was in the hands of a trained group of students, who superintended printing of circulars and circulation of rousing patriotic slogans. They also solicited donations for Liberty Bonds, and Red Cross transport work.

In the course of these activities, no fewer than 300 students registered with the organization were killed in action, or died through injuries received. Those wounded totalled not less than 5200.

The organization is no longer active around Shanghai, for the possibilities for such work have ceased. A large percentage of the students followed the Chinese defenders into the interior when they withdrew from the district, while the rest have returned to their studies.

CHINESE "Y" COMFORTS SOLDIERS

Matshed Clubhouses Provide Recreation For Nation's Defenders

AMONG the many things being done by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in assisting the nation in alleviating suffering among the hundreds of thousands of refugees and wounded soldiers, one of the most impressive features in its program is the operation of a string of soldiers' club houses. These recreation centers, though new in China, are rapidly becoming indispensable wartime institutions where spiritual and mental comforts are provided for active soldiers and their wounded brethren.

These club houses were first started by the national Y.M.C.A. workers in Paoting, Taiyuan and other North China cities immediately following the Lukowchiao crash which precipitated the present war. Their number was greatly increased after the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai. Today, not only are they found on the war fronts, but they also abound in the wounded hospitals in the rear.

Conveniently located in the railroad stations and embarkation piers where soldiers spend weary hours waiting to be sent to the battlefields, these club houses are bright spots of cheer and animation. Many of them are mere mat-sheds painted in gray or black. The equipment and fixintures inside are simple but practical. Rarely are there benches enough for the men who eagerly crowd inside to witness moving pictures and other theatrical performances. Often the soldiers stand for hours to enjoy newsreels of Chinese flying aces shooting down enemy planes, or a performance of "Our Final Victory," one of the most popular of the patriotic plays growing out of the recent conflict.

Chinese people are peaceful and philosophical. Indeed some authorities attribute Chinese military backwardness to the fact that in this country peace and learning were always esteemed above military prowess. Even today many officers and men prefer a quiet game of chess anything else. The club houses provide many kinds of chess, the one known to the Chinese as "ziang ch'i" being the most popular. Whenever a "battle" is on, there are usually a dozen or more authsiasts standing around the chessboard to watch the "fight." Their enthusiasm is often even more fervid than that of the actual players. In the course of the game, the onlookers are supposed to seal their months, although they are allowed ample facial expressions in respect to the technique of the players and the tenseness of the game; an old Chinese proverb says that "he who keeps silent throughout a chess game is a man of respect."

Graphic representations of the atrocities of the invaders and the heroism and bravery of the defenders form another item of interest in the club houses. Cartoons also provide amusement and inspiration to the men. These pictures are particularly valuable to the Chinese fighters most of whom are illiterate.

Popular war songs and military marches also fill the hearts of the warriors with a sense of chivalry and fearlessness and are usually to be heard around the Y.M.C.A. canteens. In big railway junctions or wharfs in the cities, there are many students who have volunteered as "secretaries" for writing letters for the soldiers.

The services of the club houses are not confined to spiritual and mental relief only. The soldiers are often treated with refreshments and foodstuffs. In many cases the wounded soldiers in Hankow and Wuchang have been served with a tempting dish of pork and turnips. In an effort to provide a real Christmas and bring a little pleasure into the lives of the men hurt in fighting for their country, many Chinese and foreign Christians contributed considerable sums, of the giving money they would otherwise have spent on Christmas cards and presents for their friends. In a struggle almost wholly devoid of even the simplest of creature comforts such effort as these are tremendously important.

HUNAN YOUTH RALLY TO COUNTRY'S AID

Thousands of Young Men and Women Are Being Trained As Vocational Workers

AS the culmination of a three-week period of intensive training, 4,400 youths of Hunan participated on January 10 in a huge ceremony during which they received their commissions to be dispatched to the 75 local *hsien* (districts) for training and mobilizing the peasant community for war.

As a result of the present war with Japan, thousands upon thousands of eager, vigorous and intelligent young men and women throughout China have been deprived of their opportunities to continue their studies. Many have even had their schools completely demolished by the invading armies. The Government is utilizing these youthful intellectual elements to help mobilize their older and less educated fellow countrymen.

The Hunan Provincial Government inaugurated in the later part of last December a training class in which were gathered some 3,200 high school students, 400 college students, 400 girl students of all grades, and 400 teachers and vocational workers, and began to train them as war workers.

For three solid weeks these boys and girls, divided into group units of approximately 140 each, were put through a most systematic and rigorous programme which included military and physical training, civics, fundamentals in modern warfare, elements of agricultural production, Sino-Japanese relations, and the methods of training and organizing the masses.

Yesterday witnessed in Changsha, the capital city of the Province, an unprecedented event in the presentation of diplomas and commissions to these trained youths who will be making the best use of their time and education in organizing their fellow countrymen to form a solid front against the invaders. As soon as arrangements are completed, these young men and women will be dispatched to all of the 75 districts to work along with the local governments and Kuomintang units. Their sphere of activity will be at the very bottom strata, close to the soil and closs to those who are making a living on the soil.

On account of the prevailing situation practically all forms of transportation have been commissioned for moving troops and supplies. Therefore, most of these young war workers will have to walk distances up to 200 miles to reach their bases of operation. This, according to the provincial authorities, will harden them up for their future work.

A headquarters bureau is being established in Changsha, to give those workers continuous direction, to receive and study their reports, and help them with all of their needs and problems.

This new blood introduced into the rural districts is expected to revive the intellectually stagnant country folks to an active realization of the national crisis, and to point out to them the only way to national salvation and to their own salvation.

The illiterate country people will be kept informed of the military and political situations and of the big rural reconstruction programmes now being put into operation through the country; they will be taught the ways and means of self-protection; they will be organized eventually into a formidable mass which the enemy will find well-nigh impregnable should they venture into the hinterland of China.

KWANGSI GIRLS DON SOLDIERS' UNIFORM

Modern "Mu-Lans" March 600 Miles To Join Army At Hankow

WITHOUT a speck of cosmetic on their faces, 150 Chinese "Amazons" hailing from the southwestern province of Kwangsi, are now billeting on the summit of a hill across the Yangtze from Hankow, ready to leave at any moment for services immediately behind the firing lines on the Northern Front.

Clad in regular khaki cotton-padded army uniforms, these girls all between the ages of 18 and 23, are armed with revolvers. They click heels and salute. When on the march, they carry load of more than fifty lb. of equipment, including giant-sized bamboobraid hats. Besides being rain-proof these hats are of camouflage coloration to make the wearers invisible to enemy airmen.

Known as the Girls' Army of Kwangsi, these young women left Kweilin, provincial capital of Kwangsi, in the middle of December together with an equal number of similarily organized boys and walked almost the entire 600 miles to the banks of the Yangtze River.

These modern Mu-lans (China's woman warrior of historic fame) are organized into three companies of 50 each. They were not invited to join the corps nor were they compelled to do so. Instead, more than 2,000 girl students throughout Kwangsi competed in a stiff examination and only 150 of them won the "privilege" of joining this girls' army.

Picked for their sturdy health, versatile talents and good marksmanship, these young Chinese women represent a radical departure from their elder sisters of pre-war days. They are not content to remain at school or drift into the comport of marriage. China is at war with Japan and they, like their brothers, want to have a part in it.

Like their male comrades, each of these young women has had at least one year's military training. They have learned to shoot fast and straight. Those with special talents have been taught the rudiments of advanced military science, intelligence work, etc.

Others among them are good orators, able to hold an audience by their eloquence. Whenever they hit a town, they plaster the streets with slogans, hand bills and posters. They invade schools town halls or famrers' unions to broadcast their message to the masses. Wherever such teaching is necessary, they instruct the peasants in the tactics of guerilla warfare.

What is their message? It is this: Ambitious Japan has forced war upon China. Unless the Chinese people are willing to become Japan's slaves, they must rise at once and strike back. And so long as the people are determined to fight, Japan can never conquer their country.

Leading this combined battalion of boy cadets and girl soldiers is Colonel Chiang Yuan, a 30-year-old graduate of Nanning branch of the Central Military Academy, otherwise known as China's West Point. Since his graduation with honors four years ago, Colonel Chiang has been a deputy-migistrate in a Kwangsi, district busying himself mainly with the organization and training of the farmers into militia corps.

Because of his experience, good record and, aboye all, his untiring efforts and interests in turning civilians into competent and disciplined soldiers, Colonel Chiang was commissioned by the Fifth Route Army to take this group of 300 boys and girls into central China to do this vital work behind the lines.

Hardly more than five feet three inches in height, this youthful colonel possesses unusual vitality. His weather-tanned face and his stern eyes indicate a man of great of purpose and courage.

People were moved to patriotic demonstrations all along the line of the march from Kwangsi. Entering Hunan at Linling, they were greeted two miles outside the city by an enthusiastic crowd of over 2,000 people. Comfortable quarters were thrown open to them and two fat pigs raised for the Chinese New Year holidays were butchered and prepared by their owners for a feast for the young patriots.

Both at Chiyang and Henyang in southern Hunan, where the party halted for short, they were accorded a rousing welcome from the populace. Thousands were moved by the speeches of the girl soldiers on China's war of resistance.

Music Comes to Fore in War Education Work

THE Chinese people are not being allowed to think of the war period as a time for woe and gloom. Thousands of non-combatants have suffered dreadfully; people in all walks of life are feeling the pinch, but no efforts are being spared to cheer them up in spiritual as well as material ways. Giving them a show is nowadays one of the principal aims of China's entertainers, who are bent on banishing any signs of depression.

The following dramatic clubs are playing behind the lines:—the National Institute of Fine Arts and Dramatics, the Shantung Provincial Institute of Dramatics, the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club, and the All-China Travelling Theatricals.

Their shows are either to brighten up the wounded soldiers or to aid in raising funds for the various relief organizations by the sale of theater admission tickets.

For country audiences, the shows are primarily designed to arouse the patriotism of the farmers by depicting scenes of war activities.

The Shanghai National Salvation Theatricals devote their time almost exclusively to the soldiers resting just behind the front lines. Their work is often extremely hazardous but the players feel that the risks they run are slight compared with the precious moments of forgetfulness of war that they bring the men from the firing lines.

The Glee Clubs are composed mainly of students with some training in the art of singing. As most schools have been suspended owing to the war, these students are doing their share towards winning the war by trying to cheer the people up through singing. They work along similar lines to the dramatic clubs.

The Yenching University Songsters of Peiping, and the Glee Club of the Shanghai School of Music are among the most popular entertainers in the field. They render Western songs in both Chinese and English. Oftentimes they sing through the radio broadcasting stations.

Besides these, there recently arrived in Hankow a group of singers from Shanghai called the "8-13 Songsters," so named to commemorate the date of the beginning of hostilities in Shanghai. This group renders its program somewhat in the Salvation Army manner. They work in the open. They begin with a few songs to attract a little group of listeners. Then one of the members makes a patriotic talk about the war. In order not to tire the crowd further songs are rendered. By this intermingling of singing and talking, they are able to do excellent war propaganda work among the less educated people. They work principally in the country and small towns.

China is becoming music-minded as well as nation-minded in this war!

STUDENTS HELP WITH WAR PLAYS

Dramatic Productions Instil Ideas Of Resistance Into Thousands

THE holiday mood was notably absent among Chinese in Hankow during the Christmas and New Year period though thousands attended theaters during these festivals. On the contrary, their war mood is stirred to its highest pitch at the theaters for there they are brought face to face with the drama of horrors and havoc which Japan in her undeclared war on China is enacting in this country.

One of the numerous war plays now being staged before full-house audiences in various Hankow theaters by different groups of Chinese amateurs, mainly students gathered here from other parts of the country, is entitled "Final Victory,"—a title identical with the war slogan of China.

The play opens with a village scene, several country damsels singing and gossiping as they enjoy a respite from enemy air raids as the gift of inclement weather which keeps the planes grounded. Each of them has her boy friend among the youths enlisted into the "Chwang Ting" or Youth Army, but instead of tears they all give their would-be soldier lovers cheers on the eve of their march to the front.

The boy loved by the prettiest girl of the group is Pao Sheng, and he is bidding his sweetheart farewell saying, "I love you, my dear, but I must not allow that to keep me from marching to the front to fight the Japanese."

Then comes the war propaganda corps, lecturing, singing and giving dramatic performances before the villagers. The enlisted men begin their march, cheered by these girls.

The scene shifts swiftly to portray the disheartening news of the fall of Nanking and the arrival of the Japanese soldiers. The village is captured and many of its inhabitants are brutally slaughtered by the invaders.

Among those taken prisoners by the Japanese is Pao Sheng who is being dragged to the execution ground when his executioner suddenly shakes hands with him saying that he would rather die than serve the Japanese warlords. After setting Pao Sheng free he shoots himself.

Meantime, the Chinese mobile units have destroyed the defence works set up by the Japanese, and the Chinese reinforcements have arrived in the nick of time with the result that the village is retaken and the "Blue Sky and White Sun" flag again hoisted.

The present struggle into which peace loving Cathay has been driven since the incident of September 18, 1931, is portrayed in another play entitled "Since September 18."

In this play, Manchuria is personified as the eldest of the three daughters of a wealthy man, the two younger ones representing Jehol and North China. The beauty and charms of the three daughters attracted a neighbor, monstrous and brutal with physical strength. He comes to the peaceful home and takes away the first and second unresisted. But when he comes again and lays his hands on the third, the girl, assisted by her father and brother offers resistance.

Japan's political intrigue to pull apart a United China by creating autonomous governments which goes side by side with her military campaign in China is the central theme of "Wind and Cloud beyond the Great Wall." This describes the activity of a Japanese spy who, disguised as a high lama dignitary, tries to draw the Mongols to the banner of rebellion against the National Government of China.

These dramatic performances are given throughout in simple dialogue so that the common people can understand them easily.

The amateurs, among whom also are many college professors, noted playwrights, and movie stars, are playing not for profit but for the love of their country. The proceeds of most of the performances in local theaters are being given to China's war-chest.

SCHOOLS CARRY ON DESPITE WAR LOSSES

Educational Work Now Adapted To War-Time Purposes

CHINESE students are experiencing great hardship as the Japanese invaders have systematically brought ruin to their school buildings. Driven from their campuses, they must now receive special training adapted to the needs of war-time China.

Typical is the present plight of the students of the National Central University of China, which was originally situated in Nanking, but has since been removed to Chungking, a city on the Yangtsze Valley and gateway to Szechwen, biggest and westernmost province of the country.

The National Central University is one of the biggest and best equipped institutions of higher learning in China according to Dr. Lo Chia-lun, Chancellor. One thousand one hundred students and all of the members of the faculty moved from the Capital to Chungking two months ago; the library and laboratory equipment were also transported to that city.

No vacant buildings being available in Chungking, 24 new temporary houses were set up within 40 days. Built chiefly of bricks and earth, these quarters are veritable shacks compared with the magnificent university buildings in Nanking. Even the chancellor attends to administrative affairs of the school in an office that has no floor.

Yet the students are enthusiastic, and are inspired by the impulse to defeat the invaders and recover their cherished school buildings. They rise early each morning to take their special exercises and military drill. Many eagerly look forward to the day when they will go into the army.

Chancellor Lo said that he is always ready to give permission to any of his students willing to enroll in the army.

Besides the normal schedule, many new classes have been started to meet the present needs. These courses include ballistics, radio operation, first aid, war-time finance, military science, etc. Students have become deeply interested in these special courses for they realize that the best way to save the country is by acquiring such useful knowledge training.

Also bearing stoically the troubles brought by the Japanese are members of the faculty. They have had their homes destroyed, their long-accumulated books burned and some have had members of their families killed or often tortured by the invaders. Grim tales of horror and sorrow are contained in messages they have received from their homes in the various war areas.

The University was bombed five times by Japanese air-raiders before its removal from Nanking. Six persons were killed and school property was badly damaged. The Dentistry School, Girls' Dormitory building, two chemistry laboratories and the Experimental School as well as the Elementary School outside the city were completely destroyed. The library and auditorium were partially demolished.

Messages recently received from Nanking state that three other student dormitory buildings had been wiped out and the whole university campus riddled with shell craters during the Japanese attack on the Capital.

WHAT WAR MEANS TO CHINA'S CHILDREN

This appealing scene has been re-enacted many times in the lower Yangtsze Valley under Japanese occupation: carrying all of her meager possessions on her shoulders, a small girl seeks a new home far away from guns and airplanes.

Although the great majority are now housed in camps, Shanghai's sidewalks still are the only home known to thousands of refugees from the war-torn areas.

Chopsticks are being deftly wielded by these small inmates of one of Shanghai's numerous refugee centers.

Instead of begging on the streets, these "wild boys" and girls are now comparatively model citizens as they adjust their lives to the busy routine of a refugee camp. For many of them schooling comes as a novel experience and they prove tremendously keen students.

YOUR HELP NEEDED!

Up to January 22nd, the Shanghai International Red Cross has among other things spent $417,527.34 for caring of refugees, $109,392.38 for wounded soldiers, $59,063.69 for medical supplies, and $19,379.40 for civilian hospitals. Though these are large sums, they have not been sufficient to meet the needs of the multitudes of war sufferers in the city.

Beginning from January, the Shanghai International Red Cross has undertaken the responsibility of supporting some 150,000 more refugees. For this additional relief burden, no less than $450,000 are required per month.

In view of this desperate situation, the Shanghai International Red Cross feels that unless increasingly large donations can be obtained from friends in outports and abroad, its work cannot go on unhampered. Will you extend a helping hand in this humanitarian work? If so, please sign the blank below and send your donation today.

.....

To the Shanghai International Red Cross,
505 Honan Road, Shanghai.

Desiring to have a share in assisting the multitudes of war refugees in Shanghai, I hereby enclose a check (or postal money order) for Dollars ..... as my donation to the Shanghai International Red Cross.

Name .....

Address .....